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BURT OLSON, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY TERMS: $1.00 PER YEAR

VOL. XXXV. SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1898. NO. 44

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Attorney General—Edwin McCauley.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—James Latta.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

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Associate Law Judge—Thomas A. Morrison, Smethport.
Member of Congress—C. W. Stone, Warren.
State Senator—Walter T. Merrill, Bloomburg.
Members of Assembly—Herman H. Roth, Kane; J. F. Downey, Bradford.
District Attorney—Sheridan Gorton, Smethport.
Sheriff—J. F. Davis, Smethport.
Prothonotary—G. W. Mitchell, Bradford.
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County Commissioners—Wm. L. Young, Smethport; Lyman Davis, Kane; Thomas V. Haughton, Smethport.
County Auditors—S. B. Weaver, Kane.
Jesse Walter Ostrander, Wm. Brooker.
Auditor A. W. Freeman, J. G. Closson, Jr.
County Surveyor—A. R. Coey, Derrytille.
Coroner—T. Lyonhouse—R. F. Kelly, Derrytille.
Coroner—E. Sherman, a good breed.
County Superintendent—J. E. Myers, Smethport.

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Collector—E. T. Daly.
Auditors—Francis Freeman.
Assessors—E. E. Mayo, John Bauman, Oscar Ingraham.
Judges of Election—Carl Hamm.
Inspectors of Election—C. H. Barringame, Jno. Cleaver.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 325, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday evening of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street. PRESIDAN GOODELL, W. M.
W. E. SPENCER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 333, meets every evening at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Work Initiatory degree 1st evening of each month; 1st degree 2d evening; 2d degree 3d evening; 3d degree 4th evening. Visiting brethren cordially welcome.
H. M. CROATS, Sec'y. D. L. MAYER, N. G.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment No. 372 meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
H. M. CROATS, Scribe. E. E. PELTON, Chief Patriarch.

CYNTHIA REBEKAH LODGE, No. 99, I. O. O. F. Meets every Monday evening at I. O. O. F. Hall.
MARY L. LYMAN, N. G.
MARIE DUNN, Secy.

G. A. R.—McKean Post No. 367, meets First and Third Tuesday evening of each month at 7:30 o'clock, in the Odd Fellow's Hall.
E. E. MAYO, Com.
H. L. BURLINGAME, Adjutant.

W. R. C.—Meets Thursday afternoon at I. O. O. F. Hall, Masonic Block.
Mrs. KATE L. WHITNEY, Pres.
Mrs. ROSE P. BISCOE, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN AND MALTA—Keystone Encampment, No. 77, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evening in Masonic Hall.
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W. H. WHITEHALL, Chancellor.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 191, meets second, fourth and last Tuesday evenings of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall, Masonic Block.
H. H. GORTON, N. G.
J. C. GALLUP, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Tent, No. 8, meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in A. O. U. W. hall, Keating Block.
WASHINGTON STARK, Com.
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I. O. T. M.—Brown Hive, No. 49 Meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Keating Block, Tuesday afternoons.
Miss ANNIE L. GIFFORD, Com.
Miss MYRTLE STAFFORD, R. K.

C. M. B. A.—Smethport Branch 48, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in W. C. T. U. hall, Keating Block, at 7:30 p. m.
JAMES LYNCH, Pres't.
THOMAS CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday afternoon at 2 p. m., in the M. E. Chapel.
Miss L. A. SCOLL, Pres.
Mrs. M. E. RASMUSSEN Sec'y.

P. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 28, meets on First and Third Wednesday evenings of each month in Keating Hall.
JONATHAN COLEGROVE, Pres.
Miss ANNIE E. SWELL, Secy.

Churches.

Methodist Episcopal—I. T. WALKER, D. D. pastor. Class Meeting, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 11:45 a. m. Junior League at 3 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Young converts' meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal—REV. T. R. TAYLOR, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Bible school directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Young people's meeting Monday at 7:30 p. m. every Sunday evening. Covenant meeting Saturday before the first Sunday in each month at 3 o'clock p. m. and the Lord's supper on the first Sunday of every second month. All are welcome.

Presbyterian—J. SUMNER MACCARTHEE, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional services at 4 p. m. on the first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel—East Smethport—REV. J. HERER MACCARTHEE, Rector. Evening services every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Season 3:30 p. m. "The Ladies' Guild" meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church—Rev. Michael Prendergast, Pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Services on Saturday at Smethport and Church.

Union Services at King's Corners school house, Smethport, every Sunday, sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Preaching at 3:30 p. m. by Rev. T. K. Taylor.

Methodist—Rev. W. Bunnows, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. and after evening preaching. Children's Meeting, Saturday, 1:30 p. m. All are invited.

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CASE OF BLACKMAIL.

Mr. Blest, of Blest, Cart & Co., solicitors, sat contemplating a name upon a slip of paper with a puzzled expression.

"She's a ripper, uncle," said his nephew and articled clerk, who had brought it to him; "but she will only see you."

"Then I suppose I must," said Mr. Blest; "show her up." He took a piece of paper that looked like a theatrical programme and seemed to give an air of frivolity to the papers on his table, and dropped it into the waste paper basket; his nephew saw him do it, and said in a tone of remonstrance:

"Uncle, can't you come?"

"Can't you see I'm busy?" said Mr. Blest. "Show the woman up, and tell her to be quick if she can."

A minute later a young lady came in smiling, with a very small hand held out, inclosed apparently in a still smaller glove.

"You have forgotten me," she laughed, as he bowed stiffly. "Mrs. Smythe—Maude Ugarace."

"Dear me," said Mr. Blest, "so it is."

The small hand rose and hovered somewhere above his shoulder as he caught its finger-tips in his bony old claw.

"Well," she exclaimed, "it's three years since you've seen me, and then I had just come of age, and you only saw me when you gave me away; of course, no one looks on her wedding day like she does afterward."

"You are looking very well."

"Thank you; I was afraid I was growing thin," she said, pinching her arm critically. "I am very unhappy; that is why I came to see you."

"Indeed," said Mr. Blest. "You pain me extremely—your husband"——

"It's not quite come to that; but it will soon, if you can't help me. Look here, Mr. Blest, I feel I have known you since I was a little girl, because you used to send me postoffice orders for pocket money, with typewritten letters, to ask if they were kind to me at school; just as if I should have dared to say they were not!"

"Ah, I never thought of that," said Mr. Blest.

"And then you tied up my wretched little £5,000 in a marriage settlement, so that I get nothing a year and have to buy all my clothes out of it—and, now if you will only not interrupt me I think I can tell you everything."

He bowed silently as she settled herself in the battered easy chair, extending a pair of pointed little patent leather boots to the gas fire in the grate.

"Not bad for a country parson's wife, eh?" she said, following the direction of his eyes. "It'd my hats, though, that they talk about most down there; you can't show your boots very well in a pew."

As he had been asked not to interrupt he said nothing, while she arranged her left sleeve and pulled down the right hand corner of her veil.

"It is hard on me," she went on, with a sigh, "because I truly don't deserve it; but it is like this. Years ago before I married I knew a captain—his name does not matter, call him"——

"Doe," suggested Mr. Blest.

"Sounds rather like a baker; well, never mind. Captain Dough and I were great pals; friends, you know, nothing more; and he went away to India, and I wrote him letters—naturally."

Mr. Blest bowed.

"I thought myself rather more than just a pal, then, you know; I was only eighteen, and my letters said a good deal, I fancy. I should not write like that *now* to any one. However, I suppose he liked them, and kept them. Never keep a letter from a woman, Mr. Blest; perhaps you never did, lawyers are so careful. Well, he is dead now, poor fellow! He died in India, and his servant, or somebody, must have stolen all my poor little scrawls, and just listen to the letter I received a fortnight ago; I'll read it to you:

"'Madam: We are instructed by a client to offer you for sale certain letters written by you to Captain'——(Dough, late of the—never mind the regiment). 'Kindly let us know if you would care to purchase them for a thousand pounds cash, or whether your husband would possibly be likely to desire them. It seems a pity that documents so interesting to your family should fall into other hands. Faithfully yours,

JAMES HEDGETER.'"

"He calls himself an autograph dealer. There!—a thousand pounds."

"Dear me," said Mr. Blest. "How many letters are there?"

"Only four that matter. I wrote one afterward to say that I was engaged, and another after I was married, quite formal; there was nothing in either of them."

"Then," said Mr. Blest, "if what you tell me is correct" (he coughed apologetically as the phrase slipped from his lips), "I cannot see how your husband can reasonably be made jealous."

"Of course; just what I thought," said Mrs. Smythe, tapping her foot on the fender impatiently. "And I wrote and said so; and they wrote back to say that if I wanted particulars of the letters, they were undated—just as if one went poking about in almanacs before writing letters—and that if I wanted extracts they would inclose some. They did, and I burned them, and I haven't slept since."

"But they are undated," said Mr. Blest, still cheerful and consolatory.

She shook her head. "They also said that two were in envelopes with postmarks. They told me the dates—one just before, one just after, I was married."

"Dear me," said the old solicitor, looking grave. "Then they have put two early letters into envelopes that contained harmless ones, merely saying good-by."

"I thought you would begin to understand soon," said his client.

"You must tell your husband everything, of course," began Mr. Blest.

She stood up, looking sorrowful, but firm. "Mr. Blest, I cannot, positively. Dear William is a good husband, and I love him very much; but he is a clergyman, and he does not understand. I—I'm afraid he has been rather cross with me once or twice, when other men have liked to come and see me, and—that sort of thing. This will be the last straw; you see, I have never said a word about Captain"——

"Doe," said the old solicitor, quickly. "That seems a pity, and the letters, are they very"——. Mr. Blest coughed behind his hand.

"No," she said, shortly, gritting a little pink about the cheeks. "They are not very—anything. In the extract they state I—I—well, he used to kiss me sometimes"—her cheeks got pinker still for a moment—"and I reminded him of it."

Mr. Blest shook his head. "If we only confront the scoundrel with you both, and tell him you are determined to fight him—to prosecute him if necessary."

"But we can't," she said, "and you must think of something else."

"I will do what I can," he said, taking her by the hand. "At any rate, I will get into communication with this man Hedgeter, and gain time."

When she had gone, he rang his bell, and sent for the articled clerk who had brought in Mrs. Smythe.

"You, uncle, he said. He was a healthy-looking youth. The glow that had adorned his cheeks when he rowed seven in his college eight at Henley had had just time to fade from them in London, and nothing seemed to weigh on his mind except his increasing weight. "Well, uncle," he went on, "are you coming to 'Dandy Dick?'"

"No," said his uncle, sharply, "will you never be serious?"

"But it's for such a splendid charity, uncle. The Imbecile Law Clerks' Seaside Fund, and I'm simply ripping as the Dean. And you've gone and thrown the programme into the waste-paper basket!"

Mr. Blest looked very stern. "I disapprove of any one, much more a member of a learned profession like ours, holding up a clergyman to the ridicule of the stupid upon the stage; and I was going to give you an opportunity of being useful to me. Please make inquiries about a Mr. James Hedgeter, an autograph dealer. Here is his present address, and when you can tell me something about him perhaps I shall be able to impart to you in confidence the details of a case that will be a wholesome warning to you."

"Yes," murmured Mr. Blest decidedly, as the door closed behind his nephew. "The husband must know all."

A week later, Mr. James Hedgeter, who was stout, red-faced, and with a tendency to pimples, met a man who was tall and thin, a little threadbare, and whose sad-happiness was concentrated in and around his nose, and walked with him from St. James's Park toward Holborn. The other man chief visible at the recruiting sergeants in Trafalgar Square, and crossed hurriedly to the pavement by St. Martin's church.

"I'm sure it's all correct?" asked the tall man. "This Blest ain't going to cut up rough?"

"Not he," answered Mr. Hedgeter. "He's a regular mild old family solicitor, if you know what that is. If they'd meant fighting he'd have turned the job over to somebody else, and then I should have fought shy of it. None of your George Lewises for me. I've seen Blest, and sized him up, and you've done the same for the parson's wife."

"I have, and the parson, too," said his companion, expectorating contemptuously. "He's a daisy; big as a house, smooth, red-faced, an' oily in the pulpit; an' didn't 'e give 'er beans walking 'ome! I 'eard 'im."

The tall man stopped and looked into shop-windows in Great Turnstile. Mr. Hedgeter went on to Bedford Row, and asked for Mr. Blest with a somewhat exaggerated air of confidence and pomposity.

Mr. Blest stood on the hearthrug, looking very hot and nervous. Mr. Hedgeter held out his hand, but he waved him back.

"You have brought letters?" he asked briefly.

"Ah! you begin at the notes?" said the other, doggedly. "I came here, as you wouldn't come where I wanted you to, trusting to your honor."

"Did you?" said Mr. Blest dryly. "Then, as I put no trust in your honor, Mrs. Smythe will identify the letters."

He touched the bell, and with a gaiety rarely seen off the stage when bells are rung Mrs. Smythe appeared through a door behind Mr. Hedgeter. He held them up to her one by one, battered, worn, strips of foreign notepaper, that she looked at mournfully. Still she had wonderful nerve; her voice hardly shook as she said simply, "There are two more, the two that were in these envelopes."

"There ain't," said Mr. Hedgeter.

"There are," said Mr. Blest, interposing, "and if they are not produced, this matter cannot proceed."

"Then it's no deal," said Mr. Hedgeter, folding up the battered pieces of paper.

"You scoundrel!" exclaimed Mr. Blest, "do you know that what you are doing means penal servitude!"

"If she likes to tell her husband, it might mean something of the sort," replied Mr. Hedgeter, coolly.

"But she has," exclaimed Mrs. Smythe, and Mr. Blest touched his bell again.

"Drop it!" exclaimed Mr. Hedgeter, turning a little pale. "You don't bluff me."

He heard a step behind him, and a heavy hand was laid upon his shoulder.

"You scoundrel!" said a deep, mellow voice.

"Let me introduce Mr. Smythe," said Mr. Blest, who seemed to have recovered his nerve; "and let me remark that Detective-Sergeant Drewitt, of the Metropolitan Police, is waiting downstairs till I ring again."

Mr. Hedgeter's face turned a dirty yellow. Only his nose retained any redness, and that adopted a bluer tint that made it almost purple.

"You just read these," he said viciously, holding out the letters. Mr. Smythe was tall, stout, and his hair was tinged with gray; but his fingers must have been very strong, for Mr. Hedgeter writhed in his grasp without his seeming to exert himself.

"Don't, darling," murmured Mrs. Smythe warningly. Her voice seemed to recall to her husband the necessity for being calm.

"Put them on the table," he said in his booming deep voice; and then, as Mr. Hedgeter mechanically obeyed, he bound his bold open him and went and stood by Mrs. Smythe with his arm around her. "We defy you," he said. "I know all, and I believe my wife; dearest," he added, drawing her toward him, "do not tremble."

Mr. Blest intervened in incisive tones.

"What is more, Mr. and Mrs. Smythe have decided to prosecute; whether on the surrender of the remaining letters they might in any way vary that decision I am not in a position to say."

Mr. Hedgeter looked at them. The clergyman was gazing into his wife's eyes, bending over her. She was looking very pretty. Then they both turned and faced him.

"Sergeant Drewitt can accompany you to fetch the others," said Mr. Blest, shifting his position impatiently.

"Here they are," said Mr. Hedgeter, sullenly, laying two more slips of paper on the table. Mrs. Smythe stepped forward and nodded. Mr. Blest took them all up, swung open the door of his safe, threw them in, and let the door clang upon them. "And there they will remain," he remarked in his most cold tones.

"And, now," said Mr. Smythe to his wife, "we will go and have luncheon together."

She smiled a little embarrassed smile. "You know I have to go to my dressmaker's," she said, "and you have to talk to Mr. Blest." He looked a little disappointed as she hurried from the room.

Mr. Hedgeter, almost forgotten, broke in. "And didn't I to have any thing? Not even a fiver for my services in recovering your property?" he asked, almost whining.

"Sergeant Drewitt is still downstairs," remarked Mr. Blest, stretching his hand toward his bell; but Mr. Hedgeter was already vanishing through the door. Five minutes later he was being cursed in Lincoln's Inn Fields by a tall man who listened to his story, and until he had heard all the details twice over refused to believe him. And around Mr. Blest's room a short gentleman in clerical dress danced three times, while Mr. Blest beamed through his gold-rimmed spectacles.

"Dick! I do it well, uncle, and you've got to give me a check of £5. I'm absolutely and well cleaned out, and see Dandy Dick and let's do this pudding bot, just! I say," he added thoughtfully, "I was all right, wasn't I, just as I should be, eh? I mean I couldn't have done any more, could I?"

"Certainly not," said Mr. Blest, decisively; "and now you had better finish that abstract."

"Confound abstracts," said his nephew. "She ought to have let me stand her luncheon, eh? Fancy me in this rig at the Savoy!"

HOW ANTS MAKE SLAVES.

Warrior Ants Which Enslave the Small and Weaker Species.

The warrior ant is a slave-making species. It is a large red kind, and it makes raids against nests of the small yellow turf ant, a mild and docile race, large numbers of which it carries off to act as servants.

But it does not steal fully grown turf ants. Their habits are formed and they would be useless for such purpose. What the warrior ant wants is raw material, which can be turned into thoroughly well-trained servants. So it merely kills the adult ants which offer to oppose its aggression and contents itself with handling home to its own nest the larvæ and pupæ of the turf ants which it has put to flight and vanquished.

In time these grubs and cocoons produce full-grown yellow workers, which can be taught by the warrior ants to act as nurses and housemaids. I once saw in a garden in Algiers a great pitched battle going on between slave-makers and the family of the future slaves, in which the ground was strewn with the corpses of the vanquished. Not till the nests of the smaller ants were almost exterminated did they retire from the unequal contest and allow the proud invader to carry off their brothers and sisters in their cocoons, asleep and unconscious. Occasionally, by dint of mere numbers, they beat off the invader with heavy loss; but much more often the large and strong-jawed warriors win the day and destroy to a worker the opposing forces. They crush their adversaries' heads with their vice-like mandibles. Meanwhile, within the nest the other half of the workers—the division told off as special nurses—are otherwise employed in defending and protecting the rising generation. At the first alarm, at the first watchword passed with antennae through the nest, "*A warrior host is attacking us,*" they hurry to the chambers where the cocoons are stored and bare them off in their mouths into the recesses of the nest, the lowest and most inaccessible of all the chambers.

MODERN ARMY SURGERY.

For Good Reasons the Work of the Surgeons Begins When Wounded Reach Hospital.

"There seems to be a misapprehension on the part of a good many persons as to the modern medical service of the army," said an army surgeon who had been detailed for the Porto Rico campaign. "There is no sort of doubt that there is a general misunderstanding of what is required of a surgeon in time of battle. Many complaints have been made of lack of prompt surgical attention to the wounded at Santiago and an absence of system. It is asserted that there were not enough, if any, litter bearers, except the Red Cross volunteers, and few, if any, ambulances; that the wounded had to make their way unaided to the rear or else be carried by able-bodied comrades who were needed in the ranks. There may be truth in these charges, but if there is the blame should not be laid on the medical authorities in Washington. Nothing could be better than the system devised by them, and if there was failure at Santiago the surgical staff there must be held to account. For the division hospital 3 per cent. of the enlisted force is detailed. The able-bodied men thus taken from the ranks are subjected to severe discipline, are thoroughly drilled and have absolute and entire charge of the wounded from the moment they fall until they pass into the hands of the surgeons in the hospital. These men are provided with stretchers and are expected to keep close on the heels of the advancing line to pick up the wounded.

"The complaint that there was no surgical attention on the field is based on a misunderstanding. For good reasons the work of the surgeon does not begin until the wounded are brought to the hospital. This hospital must be outside the range of bullets and shells and far enough in the rear to be secure against demolition or injury in a momentary retreat."

Wonderful Knives.

King Humbert, of Italy, possesses a hunting-knife, the handle of which is solid ivory, beautifully carved, and surmounted with the royal crown. Its sheath is of pigskin, mounted in massive silver chased to match the knife, with the royal arms of Italy in bold relief. The price of the knife was $100, and the case cost another $75. At Windsor Castle among the royal plate is a knife which was presented by the cutlers of Sheffield to George IV. It is remarkable as having more than a hundred blades. Perhaps the most exquisite and valuable specimens of knives are in the possession of the cutlers of Sheffield. One, which is very remarkable, is not longer than a thumb nail, and yet contains twenty blades. Another, which is but an inch long when closed, has seventy blades, beautifully made, and illustrating nearly all the forms ever given to knife blades. Another specimen has 220 blades, all etched with portraits, landscapes or other artistic designs. Another of these wonderful knives has 1,840 blades, all having hinges and springs, and closing into the same handle. The handles of some of these knives are of ivory and tortoise shell, and they are valued at from $100 to $500.

Do You Know?

A Japanese bride gives her wedding presents to her parents as some slight recompense for their trouble in rearing her.

In modern naval conflicts opposing vessels seldom come within two miles of each other until the vanquished vessel strikes her colors.

Any Spaniard over the age of 19 is liable to be called into military service for three years. By the payment of 1,250 pesetas ($250), he can escape military duty.

The best houses in the city of Manila are of stone and are handsome residences. Glass is not used for the windows, which are glazed with transulent oyster-shells.

From youth to far beyond middle age Humboldt seldom slept more than two hours a day. From the time he was 70 until his death, at the age of 90, he slept four hours a day.

A meteoric stone weighing four tons fell on a warehouse in Fiume, Austria, and set it on fire. The stone crashed through the house and was found buried in the cellar.

READY FOR THE BIG BATTLE AT THE POLLS

Pennsylvania Republicans Intensely Interested in the Election Near at Hand.

THE DEMOCRATS RUNNING ON EMPTY

Colonel Stone a Prime Favorite in the Betting in the Quaker City.

SWALLOW A POOR THIRD.

Reports From Different Counties in the State Received at Republican State Headquarters Indicate That the Committeemen Are Alive to the Situation and Will See That the Vote Is Gotten to the Polls.

"With a few days left until the issue is settled at the election," says a special correspondent from Philadelphia, "the Republican campaign managers in Pennsylvania, recognizing that the fight is now with their old time opponent, the Democracy, are confident that Colonel Stone will sweep the state with a great majority. They do not expect this to be accomplished without a tremendous amount of hard work on the part of those responsible for getting out the vote, but they have every reason to believe that this will be done. Diligent inquiry has been made to ascertain the weak spots in the party organization and precautions have been taken so that there shall be no losses in these localities. The reports from every section go to show that the Wanamaker-Swallow campaign against the Republican party has had the effect, first, to inspire the Democrats with the hope of capturing the state and to bring their warring factions together for Jenks, and next to awaken the Republicans of Pennsylvania to the danger that confronts them through apathy or indifference, while the Bourbon forces are harmonious and aggressive and determined to win a victory, if possible. There are evidences that the Democratic organization is unusually well supplied with campaign funds. Colonel Guffey, the acknowledged leader of the Democracy, is reputed to be a millionaire many times over, and he has been unusually liberal this year.

THE WANAMAKER BARREL.

"They have had the advantage of the immense expenditures of the Wanamaker organization in its campaign to discredit the Republican party in the eyes of the independent voters. The fact that the Philadelphia Democratic machine, which was supposed to be bankrupt, managed to pay the poll tax of over 25,000 Democratic voters in the Quaker City, was one of the early indications that the Democrats were well supplied with cash. There is said to be a special fund which is to be devoted to the congressional and legislative district contests wherever the Democrats or fusionists think they have a chance of defeating Republican candidates.

"These and other facts bearing on the inside workings of the Democratic campaign have come to the knowledge of Chairman John P. Elkin, of the Republican state committee, and he has sent out a warning notice to the Republican committeemen where it has been deemed necessary in the close districts it has been stated that the Democrats propose to work an old Tammany Hall game by which they hope to secure Republicans to stay away from the polls where they cannot get them to vote for the Democratic or fusion tickets. They have a special appropriation to be expended for this purpose. Republican workers have been advised to be on the alert as to the danger from such a scheme, and there is reason to believe that they will see that every voter is at the polls on election day or know the reason why.

BETTING QUITE LIVELY.

"So confident are the Republican leaders of the fact that the Republican voters of the state are alive to the true condition of affairs and that the county committeemen are going to get out the vote that they are backing their convictions with liberal offers to wager on Colonel Stone's election. In Philadelphia this week a member of the Union League and also of the Stock Exchange announced that he had $2,000 to bet on Colonel Stone against $1,000 on Mr. Jenks, but he had no takers, even at these big odds. A number of smaller bets have been made—one of $600 on Stone to $200 on Jenks; another of $300 to $100 that Stone will be elected and one of $200 even that Stone will have 50,000 majority. A bet of $200 to $100 has been made by a well known Democrat in Pittsburg that Jenks will poll twice as many votes as Swallow. All the betting places Swallow third man in the race.

"The reports received at the Republican state committee headquarters from prominent party men in different sections of the state all show that the Swallow movement, except in a few localities, is on the wane.

STONE TO HEAD THE TICKET.

"Chester county will be carried by every candidate on the Republican ticket from top to bottom," said State Senator William Preston Snyder, of Chester county, confidently. "Colonel Stone will head the ticket in the county. While earlier in the canvass it looked as though there would be a formidable Independent Republican vote, it is now apparent that the Republicans have come to realize the importance of this election. They recognize the fact that a vote for Swallow is half a vote for Jenks. The national phase of the coming election, with President McKinley's administration commanding the support of every Republican, that the vote of the people may justly reflect the universal desire to stand by the president, is having its influence in every direction.

NO BRYANITE FOR SENATOR.

"Then the danger of electing a Bryanite United States senator from Pennsylvania, which would be the ultimate outcome of the Republican support of these fusion legislative tickets, has had the effect of lining up Republicans for a full and hearty support of all their candidates. The Republican nominees for the legislature in Chester county are exceptionally strong, and each in his own locality will exert a personal influence for the whole ticket."

"How about the fusion on the legislature?" he was asked.

"The Democratic voters, who are now sold for Jenks, object to voting for Republicans for the legislature. The two Republicans on their ticket will be cut generally by the Democratic voters.

"While the Republican vote going to Stone and the Democrats standing by Jenks, you can see that Swallow is bound to be last in the race in our county."

A BLAIR COUNTY REPORT.

The situation in Blair county is very favorable for the Republican ticket, according to a report received at the Republican headquarters. C. O. Templeton, of Tyrone, is a well known member of the Blair county bar and a prominent Republican.

"There can be no doubt of the fact that the sentiment in favor of the Republican ticket is daily becoming stronger," said Mr. Templeton. "The Swallow boom is on the decline, and while the Democrats are showing more interest in the campaign for Mr. Jenks, this very fact has its influence on the Republican voters, and they will be found standing by their party nominees."

Howard Lyon, who is chairman of the Republican committee of Lycoming county, was in consultation with State Chairman Elkin a few days ago, and he gave a very hopeful view of the outlook in his section of the state.

"We have every reason to be satisfied with political conditions in our county," remarked Mr. Lyon, confidently, when asked as to the outlook in Lycoming county. "The Republicans are lining up splendidly for the candidates on the state ticket and are evincing unusual interest in the preparatory work for getting out the vote and rolling up good majorities for all the nominees

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Communications to

HUNT GLEASON,
Editor and Prop'r.

SMETHPORT, FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1898.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR
HON. WILLIAM A. STONE,
of Allegheny.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
J. P. S. GOBIN,
of Lebanon.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE
W. W. PORTER,
of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM DAVID PORTER,
of Allegheny.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
JAMES W. LATTA,
of Philadelphia.

FOR CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE
GALUSHA A. GROW,
of Susquehanna.
S. A. DAVENPORT,
of Erie.

FOR CONGRESS
HON. C. W. STONE,
of Warren County.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY
HON. E. A. DEMPSEY,
of Bradford.
P. F. RICHMOND,
of Smethport.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER
J. W. CAMPBELL,
of Kane.

FOR CORONER
R. E. SHERMAN,
of Bradford.

Stand by our able President

Give no complimentary votes.

Return manly, protective and reciprocity.

No REPUBLICAN for mere party revenge can afford to be disloyal to his party this year.

The whole ticket from Col. W. A. Stone to R. E. Sherman is well worthy of your support.

Let Republicans stand shoulder to shoulder this year and vote the Republican ticket straight.

REPUBLICANS, support President McKinley's administration by electing the whole Republican ticket.

REPUBLICANS, put the seal of condemnation upon the Chicago platform and all its effete measures by putting a cross at the top of the first column of your ballot.

THE Democrats declare that there are no national issues in this campaign, yet, strange to say, in almost every State in the Union the Democrats have adopted their national platform of 1896.

No STRONGER proof could be desired of the election of Roosevelt in New York State than the fact that the New York Herald only claims a plurality for VanWyck of 7,000, and this ten days before election. The Herald's small claim is proof positive that Roosevelt will be the next governor of the Empire State.

STOCK quotes with anxiety and not unlikely without hope, the result of our Congressional elections. It is Spain's idea that if we elect a Democratic House she will be permitted to hold Cuba and the Philippines, at least. Spain seems to be familiar with the policy of the Democratic party.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SILVER'S agents are in every election precinct in this county, urging Republicans to vote for the man from Franklin, whose whole stock in trade consists of trying to get Republicans who were disappointed in getting postoffice appointments to desert the banner of Republican principles — protection, prosperity, sound money and good government.

IF the platform of the Chicago platform men are so miserably bad that the Democrats of Pennsylvania dare not embody it in their State platform and that honest Democrats cannot and will not support it, why should a Republican give his support to a party that has no platform or principles that it dare stand on four years in succession! Republicans they are unworthy your consideration. Vote the straight Republican ticket.

NO REPUBLICAN should hesitate to cast his vote for sound money candidates at this election. While the Democrats may keep on reiterating that this campaign has no national issues, if they should carry the State there would not be one of them but would loudly proclaim that it was an endorsement of the free silver platform. Republicans give no compromising votes. Put in a straight Republican ticket.

THE assertions and unsailed for attacks by the Port Allegany Reporter upon J. W. Campbell of Kane, one of McKean county's most honored and highly respected citizens, only shows to what lengths the Democrats will go in their dirty mud slinging in order to carry their point. The immense vote that Mr. Campbell received at his home last spring at the primaries clearly shows the high esteem in which he is held by his neighbors, who ought to know him much better than Mr. Littlebridge possibly can. Such dirty work on the Reporter reports to can only result in a boomerang to those who instigate it. The MINER has blasted the Democratic candidates thickly during this campaign. Not a word has appeared in its columns that any candidates can possibly take exceptions to. But right here it is proper to say to Mr. Littlebridge that while he is throwing mud at as honorable a man as Mr. Campbell, he had better watch out that a large portion of it does not rebound and strike his own home candidates, as it has been conclusively reported that that gentleman does not have over zealous in his efforts to pay his debts to employes.

SPEAKER REED'S TRIBUTE.

Portland, Me., Oct. 25, 1898.

My Dear Sir:—

Mr. Chas. W. Stone is a most excellent Member of Congress; capable, upright and honest, and neither your District nor Congress can afford to lose him.

Very truly,
T. B. REED.

Burt Olson, Esq.,
Smethport, Pa.

IF life-long and honorable Democrats like Hon. B. D. Hamlin and J. W. Bonton of our own town, Jos. M. McClure of Bradford and A. P. Huey of Kane, cannot support this free silver hallucination, why should a Republican vote for any man who advocates such a crazy doctrine. Republicans do not let it be said that a Democrat has displayed a higher type of honor than you possess. These men for years have supported the nominees of their party, but now that party advocates such dangerous measures that they are compelled to cut loose from party ties and vote the Republican ticket. Will you then as Republicans leave your own party and vote for principles that these honorable men cannot support? It is to be hoped that there are no such Republicans in this section. The Democratic party in Pennsylvania is in a hopeless minority, and their only hope is to draw Republicans away from patriotism, protection, prosperity and sound money. Republicans of McKean county, there is not one of you but is well aware of the high standing in the county of the four men mentioned in this article. All are pure, honorable and upright men; their judgment in this case is well worth listening to and ought to show to every Republican the danger that lurks in the air in supporting a party that favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, besides an outrageous onslaught on the highest court of the nation. The Democratic press is silent in regard to these men who possess such a high type of honor and regard for principle that they fearlessly tell it so that all may hear. The Democratic papers make light of it in order to pass it over as easily as possible. They know these men are right. They dare not question their integrity, if they dared they would waste gallons of printer's ink in abuse and vituperation. Republicans, these honorable Democrats have declared for the principles of the Republican party, because they consider them right. Republicans, if you vote for the doctrine of free silver, what will be your excuse? The only excuse you can give is that you or some of your friends failed to secure a postoffice appointment and that you are casting your vote out of revenge, a principle that no man should resort to when the welfare of the nation's honor is at stake. Be true to yourself, your family and your country, and vote the Republican ticket straight.

THE Democratic papers of the county, and especially the Port Allegany Reporter, are very much exercised about the attitude that will be taken by Messrs. Dempsey and Richmond in the election of a U. S. Senator. They know that if their candidates are successful they will not assist in the election of a Republican to the Senate, then why should a Republican vote for them? This constant harping on Quay is not benefitting their candidates. A good many Republicans, who are not wrapped up in Quay, are more determined than ever to do what they can for the Republican candidates for the legislature simply because of the abuse that is being heaped upon them by Democratic papers. What business has a rabid Democratic paper like the Reporter to demand of the Republican members a pledge that they will not support this or that man for Senator? The Republican party can settle with its own candidates without outside help. If the Republican members of the legislature fail to discharge their duties satisfactorily to their constituents they will answer to those who elected them and not the people who did everything in their power, by foul as well as fair means, to defeat them. Messrs. Dempsey and Richmond are straightforward, upright men. There are no candidates running for the legislature in this county who are better qualified to represent its varied interests in the lower house of the legislature. They will vote for U. S. Senator as they believe their Republican constituents desire them to and not to gratify their political enemies. Mr. Dempsey was a member of the last house and voted for John Wanamaker for U. S. Senator. He believed that a majority of the Republicans of McKean county desired that his vote should be cast that way. That he will be governed by the same motives next winter there is no question. Mr. Richmond says that on the question of the election of a U. S. Senator he shall vote as his Republican constituents desire him to. He would be a fool to vote otherwise. He is a young man and has a record to make. He knows that to vote contrary to the wishes of the people who elected him would damn him, politically, forever.—Kane Republican.

Subscribe for the MINER.

MR. SIBLEY, in his efforts to be elected to Congress, tells the people that he is the Republican candidate, that he has received a large number of letters from Republicans urging him to run for Congress in the 23rd district. What are the names of these Republicans urging him to run? Why not publish them? Simply a few disappointed political office seekers or their friends who are trying to defeat a life long Republican and elect in his stead a free trader and a free silverite. Mr. Sibley has no other claim to run upon. Had it not been for these disappointed office seekers urging Mr. Sibley to run, no other power on earth could have induced him to become a candidate. He knew it was a hopeless race against C. W. Stone, but in the persons of these disappointed office seekers and their friends lay Mr. Sibley's hope of election. A man who claims so many christian attributes as Mr. Sibley should not seek preferment in office through the passion of some disappointed office seeker. If he is such a wonderfully good man as he and his speakers are striving to make him appear, it ought not to be necessary to arouse the worst passions of men in order to elect him. But such seems to be their whole stock in trade, to boost about his good qualities and arouse the passions of men against C. W. Stone over some trivial postoffice appointment. Mr. Stone's whole public career needs no vindication, it has been like an open book. In this whole campaign he has not been compelled upon the stump to make apologies for any of his acts in a long public career. On the other hand Mr. Sibley has been making explanations of his form in Congress from the beginning of the campaign to the present time, and yet the people are not satisfied with his explanations. Vote for C. W. Stone and the whole Republican ticket.

EXPLAINED.

The following letters which appeared in the Svenska Vechobladet of Oct. 27 will explain the attitude of Vart Land on the Congressional question in the 27th district:

Bradford, Pa., Sept. 2, 1898.

My Dear Friend Adrain:

I know you will do me a favor if you can and opportunity offers. Well now seems to be a good "opertunity." I wish you would write Hon. John P. Elkins, Chairman Rep. State committee, 1231 Walnut St., Philadelphia, and explain to him the valuable service our paper, The Vart Land, can do him this fall, etc. You know as much about this as anyone. Please write him a good letter, but do so just as soon as you get this letter. I will explain in my next letter to you. In haste.

Your friend,
Jno. O. Sonbergh.

Bradford, Pa., Sept. 16, 1898.

Friend Sitzer:

Yours of yesterday rec'd. We wrote to Mr. Elkins weeks ago that we shall support the whole ticket if he agrees to buy 5,000 copies of Vart Land at 5c each.

He has now referred all this to Mr. Mayers, chairman of Warren county.

We do not have to run after Mayers, Elkins or anyone else for that matter, so it seems to be no support coming from the Republican side.

WE HAVE ALL KINDS OF OFFERS FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

I thank you personally for your kind interest in the matter.

Very truly yours,
Jno. O. Sonbergh.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

It would be a national calamity if the cheap money repudiationists shall elect a majority to the next popular branch of Congress. It would do more to halt the present steady and permanent growth of national prosperity than any other possible cause at this time, and the voters of Pennsylvania should keep steadily in view the supreme importance of electing only sound money men to Congress.

Both of the great political parties are apparently equally confident of carrying a majority in the next House, and it must be accepted as fairly doubtful as to which will be the victor. That the Republican chances have improved within the last fortnight seems to be reasonably certain, and if the importance of the contest shall be appreciated by all good citizens, who understand the priceless value of maintaining public and private credit with scrupulous care, the next House will be won by the supporters of our present sound financial system that is the accepted system of all the enlightened and progressive governments of the world. * * *—Phila. Times.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from yellow jaundice for over six months and was treated by some of the best physicians in the country, and all to no avail. Dr. Bell's true Dringish recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I have had great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogatt, Lexington, Ky." Sold by A. B. Armstrong & Co., druggists.

For Sale.

A fine residence in Smethport, within 3 minutes' walk of the court house; gas, water and closets. The house is a two-story structure, large and commodious. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Inquire at this office.

Go to Lommler's for robes and blankets. He leads the best assortment at the most reasonable prices.

Administrator's Notice.

[illegible]

Smethport, Pa., [illegible]

Executor's Notice.

[illegible]

Executors of the Estate of Mrs. Ann Eliza Taylor, dec'd.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 21, 1898.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

[illegible]

Smethport, Pa., [illegible]

Administrator's Notice.

[illegible]

Smethport, Pa., [illegible]

GIVE US EDUCATION.

MORE DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT.

Editor Republican:

Mr. Hamlin and Mr. McClure have uttered true Democracy. If there is one cardinal principle of the historic Democratic party it is sound money. The credit of the government never suffered through depreciation of the currency by the Democratic party. It is true that in 1874 the green back craze-struck the party in some parts of the west, but in 1876, under the leadership of Samuel J. Tilden, it was squared again to its first principles and received the endorsement of the people of the country by over 300,000 majority. Again in 1896, the silver fallacy was brought into the party by the Populists of the west, and met with the condemnation of the Democrats loyal to Democratic principles. No true Democrat can afford to ignore the financial question, in any election where it is involved. This is sufficient reason why every Democrat, faithful to the sound money traditions of the party, should refuse to support Mr. Sibley, who is a free silver advocate, and a candidate for Congress, where the agitation of free silver doctrine will have a detrimental effect upon the business of the country. A true Democrat votes according to his convictions on fundamental principles.

Of course there are men in every community who vote for a candidate through self interest, or vote against a candidate from spite or disappointment; but such are not true Democrats, or true Republicans or true anything.

Neither Mr. Hamlin nor Mr. McClure noted the postion of Mr. Jenks, candidate on the Democratic ticket for governor. It may be noted, in the first place, that this office will have nothing to do with legislation on the money question. And note further, that Mr. Jenks has declared from the stump that his election could not be a victory for the silver forces. The sound money Democrats are satisfied with his position and are among his most vigorous supporters. While, then, there are abundance of reasons why a sound money Democrat should refuse to support Mr. Sibley for Congress, there can be no good reason why he should refuse to support George A. Jenks for governor.

A. P. HUEY.

Kane, Pa., Oct. 29, 1898.

A HOME OPINION.

From the Bradford Star.

The Oil City Derrick endorses Mr. Sibley for Congress. The Derrick referred to Mr. Sibley in the last campaign (Sept. 29, 1896,) as follows:

"As a jawsmith working his racket Sibley will be tolerated, but if he attempts to corrupt the voters of this county by a vulgar display of unappreciated wealth, he will be treated as a political huckster plying his trade and hustled back to Crawford county, where he thinks he belongs. There money may be useful to "persuade" voters; here it is not. LITTLE AS WE RESPECT SIBLEY'S POLITICAL JUDGMENT, we have an abiding faith in his caution. He will not set foot in this county when he learns that Hon. C. W. Stone, our Congressional watch dog, is back from a sea voyage, compelled by failing health, brought on by over-work, and is again at his post of duty. If Sibley responds to the petitions which his employes are circulating and starts his crusade against honest politics here, he will find Congressman Stone camping on his trail. And Sibley knows what that means. When Mr. Sibley carries into effect his idea of "interfering with the politics and the politicians" of his own county, we hope that he will tell the people who come to hear from the shops and farms how he made his enormous wealth, whether by attending to his own business or others; why he is so rich and many of them so poor; and being rich why he should interest himself in the poor man only at election time to the exclusion of all other seasons of the year. In short, what has he done for the poor men of Venango county that entitles him to especial consideration? We hope that nothing said here will be construed by Sibley to indicate that he is not wanted in these parts. This is not intended. We prefer that he come and have some of the conceit shaken out of him."

A REPUBLICAN RECRUIT.

From the Bradford Star.

It is well known that Joseph W. Bonton, Esq., of Smethport in recent years one of the leaders of the Democratic party in this county, cast his vote and influence for President McKinley in 1896. He was driven from his own party by the Chicago platform. The issues are unchanged. Mr. Bonton stands fast by the principles of the Republican party. His name and influence will be a tower of strength for the Republican ticket.

The chairman of the Republican county committee is in receipt of the following letter of Mr. Bonton:

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 27, 1898.

John P. Melvin, Esq., Chairman Republican County Committee.

My Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 25th inst., relative to my position in the present campaign, I beg leave to say: Prior to 1896, as you well know, I was a Democrat, but the "Chicago platform" forced me to withdraw from the party, and my first Republican vote was cast for President McKinley, for which I have had no regrets, but on the contrary have always since been justly proud. Ever since that time I have voted the Republican ticket and shall continue to do so, so long as the principles enunciated by the Republican party, in my judgment, best subserve the interests of the people of the nation.

Hoping this will satisfactorily answer all inquiries contained in your letter, I remain, Your obedient servant,

J. W. BONTON.

REPUBLICANS, ere another issue of the MINER reaches you, you will, as free American citizens, have discharged a duty which no European citizen enjoys—the free use of the ballot. This privilege was handed down to you by the fathers of the republic, to guide and protect your homes. You owe it to the nation to use it with circumspection and excellent judgment. Everyone is interested in your ballot, for as a majority of Pennsylvania's sons vote next week so much will their votes count in the National House of Congress for good or evil in national legislation. You cannot conscientiously say that you are not your brother's keeper, because by the ballot is every man, woman and child in this great nation made either better or worse. Then every man who is possessed of the great privilege of the ballot has a grand mission to perform. While in a certain sense it is your own to do with as you see proper, if you use it for revenge or carelessly and thoughtlessly vote for men and measures that you know are injurious to yourself and neighbors, you commit a wrong, not only to yourself, your family and your neighbor, but the nation at large. Stop and think of how many hundreds of thousands of precious lives, to say nothing of the countless millions of dollars, it has cost to preserve this ballot free and untrammeled to the citizens of the nation. Then do not use it thoughtlessly; remember that it is the most precious earthly boon that any nation can grant to its subjects. Republicans of McKean county, on the 8th day of this month let every one of you march to the polls, think not of petty grievances, but of the higher and nobler duty that every Republican in this great nation owes to the republic. Vote for the party that has made the United States the greatest and grandest nation of the world, one that the poor and oppressed of every clime turn to with loving eyes and long delayed hope of some time being able to stand under the stars and stripes and feel that its protecting folds will shield them from the hand of the oppressor. Republicans, discharge your duties as honest men. Put a cross at the head of the first column in your ballot.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Vol. XXXV. Smethport, Pa., Friday, November 4, 1898. No. 44

HON. CHAS. W. STONE

Has Served the People Faithfully in the Halls of Congress.

UPHOLDS REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

A Brief Sketch of His Life and History of His Public Services.

The Press takes a pardonable pride this week in republishing an article which lately appeared in the Bradford Era, concerning the Hon. C. W. Stone, of Warren County, who is a candidate for re-election to the United States Congress. The editor of the Press is under obligations to Congressman Stone for favors rendered at a time when the Cleveland administration attempted to "butcher" the veterans of the late war of the Rebellion, and but for his timely aid our name would now be "Dennis" on the pension rolls of the United States. Congressman Stone was our friend then, and he is still the friend of every deserving veteran of the war which tried men's souls.

Among his ancestors there were revolutionary "blue coats" intermarried with the families of Warren, Prescott and Greene. In his youth he worked at the carpenter's trade with his father. When the latter died the young man returned to the homestead of his grandfather, and with the aid of his two younger brothers carried on the farm. He attended school in the winter, completed a course at Lawrence Academy and entered Williams College, from which, earning his way by teaching and other work, he graduated with honor. He accepted a position as principal of the Union School at Warren, was elected county superintendent of schools in 1865 and later in the same year, was chosen principal of the academy at Erie. He took up the study of law, was admitted to practice in the courts of Warren county in 1866, and entered into partnership with Judge Hasselas Brown. He served three years as member of the borough council, nine years as a member of the board of school directors, and the last three years as its president. In 1869 he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature from the districts composed of the counties of Warren and Venango, and re-elected without opposition, the Democratic party making no nomination. In 1876 he was sent to the State Senate and served as chairman of the General Judiciary Committee. When the Republican State Convention of 1878 assembled he was urged by the Republicans of the northwest for the office of lieutenant governor, and received the nomination by a vote of 132 to 59. He was elected by a majority of 23,250, which exceeded the majorities received by the other candidates on the ticket. In the joint convention over which he presided, resulting in the election of John I. Mitchell as United States Senator, Mr. Stone was himself urged to become a candidate, and there was a strong undercurrent in his favor. He was one of the three commissioners in 1881 who located the United States public building at Erie and later was a representative of Pennsylvania at the Inter-State Extradition Conference called by the Governors of several states. Subsequently he was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Prison Congress, over which ex-President Hayes presided. In 1885 he was appointed by Gov. Beaver to the Secretaryship of the Commonwealth, and served until his election to Congress from the 27th district in 1890, as the successor of the late Hon. Lewis F. Watson. He has been three times re-elected by large majorities and is consequently serving his fourth full term. During the present and last Congress he has been the efficient chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. For a third of a century Mr. Stone has thus been almost continuously in the service of the Commonwealth, passing from one grade to another by popular promotion. He has stood aloof from all factional divisions, contented to be known as a plain Republican. At the same time, he has discharged his official duties in every capacity with marked ability and faithfulness. While in the State Legislature he was recognized as the formidable champion and defender of the special interests of his constituency. In his first term and against great odds he preserved his own county from dismemberment. He afterwards secured legislation protecting the harbor of Erie and saved to the state the Marine Hospital at Erie. He carried through the act which provides for a more prompt publication of the decision of the Supreme Court at reasonable cost. He championed the free pipe bill and stood guard over all matters that concerned the people of the oil region. As a presiding officer he was pre-eminent in the history of the Pennsylvania Legislature. While a member of Congress, his committee reports on currency and coinage and his speeches on the floor of the House upon these subjects, as well as in behalf of protective tariff, have attracted wide attention and won for him the respect of his associates and the confidence of his party leaders. A ready and forceful debater, he is also known throughout the Commonwealth as an effective political orator. He is beloved by his constituency, regardless of party lines. He is a man of the people, whose sympathies with labor were matured at the bench and in the furrow, and the machinations of his political enemies will be of no avail when election day comes 'round.—Port Allegany Press.

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE FOR CONGRESS.

CHAS. W. STONE.

COMMENDATIONS.

The following extract is from an editorial in the Oil City Derrick immediately after the re-nomination of Congressman Stone in June last:

Mr. Stone's service in Congress has been of a national character. His voice has been raised and his influence exerted in every question of national importance. This district never had a more distinguished representative, and the conferees who met at Kane Thursday showed their good sense in unanimously selecting him for another term in Congress. The people are to be congratulated on the wisdom of their conferees and Mr. Stone can be assured that the district is highly appreciative of his services. He will be returned to Congress by another decisive majority. The country at the present time needs men of Mr. Stone's ability and experience to see it safely started on the new career that is now before it.—Oil City Derrick, June 24, 1898.

The following editorial is from the Oil City Blizzard of June 26, 1898:

In unanimously renominating the Hon. C. W. Stone for Congress the conferees who met in Kane on Thursday paid a marked compliment to that gentleman, and at the same time performed a service for their constituents. The districts that give their representatives in Congress a chance to become familiar with their duties are the ones that wield an influence and that produce the statesman of ability. * * * * * * * * * It is no exaggeration whatever to say that Mr. Stone is today one of the foremost men of the nation. As a representative he is painstaking, conscientious and vigilant in looking out for the interests of his constituents. No man, however humble, ever writes him a letter without receiving a prompt response, and any request of a reasonable nature is always complied with. This generous recognition of the wishes of those whom he represents is one of the secrets of his wonderful popularity. Our people would have been glad to have voted for him for Governor, but as he did not secure the nomination they will be pleased with the opportunity to return him to Congress.—Oil City Blizzard.

The following extract is from the Vant Land, praising the gubernatorial nomination:

The sentiment is so strong for Stone of Warren that any delegate from this county not voting for him first, last and all the time, will prepare for himself a political grave, in which he will slumber in peace until the day of judgment, and the epitaph on his tombstone will be: "Here lies nobody.—Vant Land.

His public record is without blemish and he stands the peer in ability and character of the foremost representatives in the National Congress. His private life is spotless and his personality strong, courageous and self-reliant.—Extract from resolutions of Venango County Republican Convention of 1898.

He has been true to every trust, he has won the affectionate admiration of his constituents for his fidelity, attention and efficiency; of the veteran soldiers for his record in their behalf; of the wage-earners for the vigilance which was born at the carpenter's bench; of the farmers who gladly count him in their number.—Extract from resolutions of McKean County Republican Convention of 1898.

He has faithfully, honestly and brilliantly served his people four terms in Congress, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, as Lieutenant-Governor, Senator and Representative? Pennsylvania has done better.—Cameron County Press.

There is not a prominent Republican in the State but what is well acquainted with C. W. Stone, his ability as a statesman and his unswerving loyalty to Republican principles. He would make an ideal candidate, around whom all true followers of the party of Lincoln could unite and march shoulder to shoulder to a glorious victory next November.—McKean County Miner.

He is a gentleman of great ability, a statesman without parapelling affiliations or gelatinous, a citizen against whom his most bitter political antagonists have not dared to utter a single reproachful word. He is always on the side of the people and opposes to whatever is wrong or inimical to the good of the greatest number.

Though taking no part in the canvass, our long acquaintance with Mr. Stone justifies our paying this tribute to his sterling worth, good ability and unsullied character.—Farmer's Friend and Grange Advocate.

The relation of Congressman Charles W. Stone to the administration of President McKinley is shown by the fact that when Congress was called in extra session for the purpose of enacting a law providing for a commission on the subject of bimetallism to confer with the governments of Europe the introduction and conduct of the measure through the House of Representatives was intrusted to our representative in Congress. He drafted the bill, introduced it and secured its passage. It was an important administration measure. The commissioners appointed pursuant thereto conferred with the representatives of the foreign governments and made report thereon, the influence and importance of which can hardly be overestimated.—Bradford Evening Star.

LEADING JOURNALS

The Contest in this District as Discussed by the Newspapers of the State.

The Congressional contest in the Twenty-seventh district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Venango, Warren, McKean and Cameron, has suddenly become an intensely exciting and possibly a doubtful one in consequence of the appearance of Ex-Congressman Joseph C. Sibley as the Democratic candidate. The district is Republican by a majority ranging anywhere from 3,000 to 5,000. It has been represented since 1890 by Representative C. W. Stone, of Warren, who is easily one of the leading members of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House, and at the present time chairman of one of its most important committees.

In the face of the strong Republican majority in the district and the exceptionally good record of the present Representative it is evident that Mr. Sibley would not have accepted a nomination without assurance upon which he thinks he can rely on strong Republican support. While he is both rich and ambitious, Mr. Sibley is not a rainbow chaser. He is doubtless willing to spend money liberally to get elected to Congress, but he is not willing to throw money away on a hopeless contest, and a hopeless contest it would certainly be if he could only poll the Democratic vote of the district. The charge has been made that Mr. Sibley has consented to be a candidate at the solicitation of several hundred leading Republicans of the district, and that the object is to punish Stone for having aspired to the Governorship.

This charge is denied with a great deal of emphasis by Chairman Elkin, of the Republican State committee, but the action of the organization Republicans of the district will prove more convincing than a denial from the State chairman. If they work and vote loyally for Congressman Stone he will be elected, for it is not conceivable that a few disappointed applicants for post offices can through a recital of their own private grievances change Republican votes enough from Stone to Sibley to defeat the former and elect the latter. If Sibley be elected and Stone beaten, it will be because of an organized movement on the part of the dominant Republican wing of the party in the district, and a dozen or a thousand denials from the Republican State Chairman will not alter the fact.

Whatever the assurances of Republican support given to Mr. Sibley, the honest, fair-minded voters of the district should see to it that Stone is returned to Congress by an overwhelming majority. He stands for honest money and the honest fulfillment of all the government's promises, and Mr. Sibley, his opponent, stands as a conspicuous, outspoken champion of a dishonest dollar. So conspicuous is he in the party of repudiation that he was seriously considered as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President at the Chicago convention in 1896, and he is known everywhere as one of the most positive advocates of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Stone, on the contrary, as the chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, has by practical votes in season and out of season, in the maintenance of a honest money standard, and by efforts would no more think of a defeat of the honest money sentiment of his district, it would be a serious loss to the cause of honesty and integrity in the whole country. If there are any Republicans in the Twenty-seventh district who have a private grievance against Congressman Stone they should forget it in the public interest, and every sound money Democrat in the district should support Mr. Stone as a matter of public duty.—Philadelphia Times.

In an editorial discussion of the contest in this Congressional district the Philadelphia Press uses the following language: "It would be not merely a party misfortune, but it would be felt as a discredit by the whole State, if the unholy alliance made against Congressman Charles W. Stone in the Warren district should meet with success. The contest has become very bitter and exciting and the unscrupulous character of the opposition to Mr. Stone is very well understood. There is very little it would not do to achieve its end. Mr. Stone is one of the highly useful men in Congress. He is one of the three or four members of the Pennsylvania delegation it has been worth something to have in the House. His value as a Representative increases from term to term with additional experience. It is not alone to the interest of the people of the Twenty-seventh district, but of the whole of Pennsylvania, that he be kept in his seat. Two years ago Mr. Stone carried the district by a plurality of 5,710, and it seems almost absurd that in the face of such a result there should be any precaution this year. Too much vigilance on the part of the real Republicans of the district, who, neither for party reason, nor any other unworthy reason, want to see Sibley ought to be snowed under as a matter of common decency and as a rebuke to all bosses and corruptionists."

The Free Silver Democrats of the United States would hail the defeat of Congressman Stone as a matter of considerable national consequence, because of his position as Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. But it would be a double defeat for honest money if Mr. Sibley were elected, for he stands before the country as the most conspicuous advocate of the doctrine of 16 to 1. His election would stir up the money question all over the country and make it the necessary issue as he says it will be in 1900. This is the preliminary skirmish. In a recent speech at Emporium Hon. W. A. Stone, the Republican candidate for Governor, alluded to the subject as follows: "There are 356 members of the lower House of Congress. That means 356 Congressional districts in the several States. The great question that has hung over this country and has been the sentiment of the public is the question of sound money. The main question that has agitated our people has been the free coinage of silver. Do you know that great question during the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses, so far as a Congressman is concerned, of the United States rested on the right hand of C. W. Stone? Do you know that no bill in Congress could be considered by the House without its meeting his approval? There is no greater menace to this country than the menace of the free coinage of silver. The menace of Spain is not to be compared with it. You may send another man to Congress, but you cannot put him in the place that Hon. C. W. Stone fills."—Bradford Evening Star.

Return C. W. Stone to Congress.

It is of the most importance that the next House of Representatives shall be controlled by the Republican party, in order that the administration and both houses of Congress may be in full accord. From all indications the Senate will surely be under Republican control, but the complexion of the House is in doubt. A change in but five more districts would give plain a score of districts to the Democrats and the upper hand to the Populists, and enable them to defeat the policy and plans of the administration, not only with respect to the legislation necessitated by the results of the war with Spain, but also with reference to the adjustment of the tariff and currency problems. There is danger that two or three districts in Pennsylvania now represented by Republicans may be captured by the opposition. One of those is the Twenty-seventh District, the present member for which is Charles W. Stone. It embraces the counties of Cameron, McKean, Venango and Warren, and was carried in 1896 by Mr. Stone by a vote of 16,777, against 10,078 for W. J. Breed, Democrat and Populist, and 1,131 for John E. Gill, Prohibitionist. Joseph C. Sibley is the candidate of the combined opposition against Mr. Stone. Mr. Sibley is a resourceful politician, who was some years ago sent to Congress by a district ordinarily Republican.

Charles W. Stone was apparently the popular choice for Governor in the convention which nominated his namesake, William A. Stone. Mr. Stone has served in both branches of the State Legislature, has been Lieutenant-Governor of the State and Secretary of the Commonwealth and has served several terms in Congress. He is chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, has an excellent record as a citizen and as a public man, and is a firm supporter and exponent of sound money. His antagonist, Mr. Sibley, is a rampant, radical free silverite, so extreme in his views that he declares free silver to be the only stable standard of values, and is prepared to maintain the parity between gold and silver by reducing the grains in the gold dollar to give it an intrinsic value of fifty cents.

The Republicans and other supporters of sound money in the Twenty-seventh district are in a majority, but they need to be on their guard against over-confidence. They should rally as one man for Charles W. Stone, in order that the sentiment of the district shall be voiced by a candidate in free accord with the political views that prevail in the district. However estimable Mr. Sibley may be personally, his presence in the House of Representatives as a member from Pennsylvania would be a menace to the highest interests of the Commonwealth. He stands for all the crazes of the Chicago platform, whereas Mr. Stone represents and supports the principles upon which William McKinley was chosen President; principles which in marked degree commend themselves to the people of Pennsylvania.—Public Ledger (Philadelphia).

Sibley Against C. W. Stone.

In almost any other year than the present one a thought that Charles W. Stone might be defeated for re-election to Congress in the Twenty-seventh district by Joseph C. Sibley would be regarded as preposterous. It may be this year, but there are charges of underhand work in Sibley's behalf which make it worth while to watch the district.

But what a strange thing it would be to send Sibley to Congress instead of Charles W. Stone. The records of both men are well known—Sibley as a mountebank and Stone as a Statesman. Sibley is an extreme Populist. During the term he served in Congress he was constantly engaged in advocating the most extraordinary measures in the way of fiat money, silver coinage and so on. In his last financial speech in Congress Sibley said:—

"Silver is the only stable standard of values. * * * * If parity with gold is demanded then let us maintain the parity by reducing the number of grains in the gold dollar from 23.22 grains pure gold to 15 grains, or to such number of grains as will keep it at a parity. While we may wrong by so doing the creditor class, through the increase of the value of the products of human industry, we must remember that for every one creditor there are a thousand debtors."

In other words, Mr. Sibley wants a 50-cent dollar, and to make certain of it he favors cutting down one-half the value of a gold dollar. Wages would fall one-half at the start. As one gold dollar now would make two under the Sibley plan, every person working for wages or a salary, would find his income immediately cut down one-half. Mr. Sibley said in that speech that $4,500,000 was held by savings banks, insurance and trust companies. But that money belongs nearly to all the toilers, the widows and orphans, and Sibley says to cut it in value one-half and pay back 50 cents instead of each dollar promised. The pensioners would all suffer a like reduction. That is what Sibley is earnestly fighting for.

But how about Charles W. Stone? He has been a valiant and effective leader on the side of honest money. As chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures he has repeatedly shown the terribly destructive results that would follow the Sibley 50-cent dollar. Charles W. Stone is a man of great influence in the House. His record in public life is a long one and free from stain. He will be much needed in the next Congress, and there should be no manner of doubt about his election. There will be none if he is supported honestly by all the Republicans of the district.—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Sibley is an ardent advocate of free silver. He stands squarely and firmly upon the Chicago platform. He does not attempt to deny it. In his Bradford speech he evaded the question by stating that the free silver issue was dead until 1900. Ex-Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, who was a Presidential candidate in 1896, does not agree with Mr. Sibley. He announces that he cannot support the Democratic party now with any better grace than in 1896, and says he will vote for the Republican candidate for Congress in his district. He proposes to do as wise and consistent an act as he did in the Illinois Legislature in 1855, when he helped to elect a Republican Senator from Illinois.—Bradford Evening Star.

The question is simplified by the fact that Mr. Stone's views are known to every voter in the State. A sound money man of the soundest kind, a protectionist of the most stalwart variety, he appeals to the people upon that ground, and upon that ground he will be elected.

Besides, he is in sympathy with McKinley and McKinley's policies regarding Spain, and Sibley is not.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sibley Organs Rebuked For Trying to Make Political Capital.

RETURN FROM PORTO RICO.

Facts and Correspondence—Shameless Misrepresentation of Comrade Robertson—Refusal to Correct Report at His Request.

All honor to the Sixteenth Regiment. The people of this city irrespective of party, sex or age heartily join in the great Philadelphia Peace Jubilee. They feel that they are actively taking part in it, because they are to be represented by their own soldier heroes, the men of McKean and their comrades, who have kept faith with their country and their kindred, the boys of our own Company C, who left bloodstains and headstones where they fought, and brought home the colors of the enemy to attest their valor. May not the writer recall with pardonable pride his own co-operation with Capt. Fox and our present representative in Congress, then Lieutenant Governor, in securing the admission of the company into the National Guards of Pennsylvania and participation in the dedication of the old Hall of Independence as a memorial?

It is a pity if their return from Porto Rico is to be made a political football. This is desperate and shameful politics and ought to be condemned in the solid resolutions and by every decent voter. When Congressman Stone in obedience to appeals made to him by anxious relatives and friends went to Washington twice to urge upon the Secretary of War the Adjutant General and finally upon the President, the return of the Sixteenth Regiment it was immediately charged by the Hon. Chas. Derrick and other supporters of Mr. Sibley that it was done in the interest of Col. Hulings as a candidate for the State Senate and in open and flagrant interference by Congressman Stone in the local canvass. The cry was set up to prejudice the friends of the opposing candidate and turn the votes of Union soldiers against Congressman Stone. If these politicians had only known it, they would have found on file the following plain letter to the President:

[illegible]

Washington, D. C. Sept. [illegible]

Mr. Dear Mr. President:

I have been for an hour in different conversations on personal interview with [illegible] the recall of the two battalions of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers which have seen service and done creditable work in Porto Rico. To this country on account of the great amount of sickness prevailing in the regiment. Since I saw you our community has been agitated by reports of continued sickness and also of lack of proper food and care of the sick. This feeling is strengthened by the report of the recent death of the son of one of our prominent lawyers and of the hopeless illness of another member of our community.

Two different delegations of relatives of members of Company C have waited on me today with letters from their husbands and others on the serious condition of affairs in the Sixteenth Regiment. Among other things they bring me the two clippings enclosed. The letter are from the boys who went out from Warren. I understand from conservative and reliable sources that only about 50 per cent of Company I are on duty, the balance being in the hospital or on sick leave or [illegible] that of the 40 per cent that are considerable portion are hardly able to be for duty. These facts seem to render the organization of companies entirely useless for military service and it seems to me that it can be properly be replaced by fresh and healthy troops and allowed to return to this country to recuperate.

Beyond that the boys have the impression from newspaper reports of statements alleged to have come from the President none we know that troops who have seen actual service and been in battle with each to themselves would receive a preference in the matter of leaving on their return to their own country. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania has had [illegible] service, and feel that they are entitled to the recognition which from the newspaper reports mentioned they have come to expect. The result is a feeling of strong and weaker on their part which I would like to see removed. They are a superior class of men, good soldiers and good citizens. May I ask, therefore, your further consideration of the propriety of allowing the first two battalions of the Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers to return to this country to recuperate, and if practicable to supply their places in Porto Rico, to allow them to come at once.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) C. W. STONE.

Hon. C. W. Stone, Warren, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Stone: I have your letter of September 6th, and in reply to say that I have [illegible] the recommendations received [illegible] interference [illegible] Secretary of War, Department [illegible] Adjutant General [illegible] Hulings [illegible] apparent [illegible] Yours truly, [illegible]

Does this read like a letter which was political [illegible] Let us see.

Now the [illegible] that our soldiers [illegible] [illegible] when [illegible] ment was ordered [illegible] Adjutant-General of [illegible] telegraphed the [illegible] Stone, the [illegible] declared Mr. [illegible] to do with it. [illegible] brought [illegible] [illegible] Stone to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The President Asks All to Stand Unitedly For the Support of the Administration.

"WE MUST STAND UNITEDLY UNTIL EVERY SETTLEMENT OF THE RECENT CONTEST SHALL BE WRITTEN IN ENDURING FORM AND SHALL RECORD A TRIUMPH FOR CIVILIZATION AND HUMANITY.

"WE CAN HAVE NO DIFFERENCES AT HOME UNTIL WE SETTLE OUR DIFFERENCES ABROAD."—Omaha Speech.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ELECTING REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN

Hon. John P. Elkin, chairman of the Republican State Committee, in an appeal to Republicans, says:

"At the present time three Democrats and twenty-seven Republicans represent Pennsylvania in the National Congress. Unless a vigorous and aggressive campaign is waged, we may lose three or four additional districts. In 1896 we fought to a successful conclusion the financial question; as a result the business conditions of the country have steadily improved. We are now in the middle of the Presidential term, and, as is well known, there is always indifference, apathy and disappointments to contend with during such years. For this reason our efforts must be redoubled to insure Republican supremacy in close Congressional districts.

"You will agree with me, no doubt, that it is of the utmost importance that President McKinley should be loyally supported during the remainder of his Presidential term by a Congress in active sympathy with his financial, industrial and war policies. Should the campaign this year result in the election of a Democratic Congress, the entire effect of his Administration would be neutralized, if not destroyed. Such a result would mean a revival of Bryanism and free silver throughout the entire country. It would mean that the contest of 1896 must be fought over again in 1900. Pennsylvania in such a struggle cannot afford to lose a single Republican Congressman, as it would have the effect of depressing all of our commercial and manufacturing interests, which means business stagnation, unemployed labor and financial distress throughout the nation."

DANGER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following extract is from a letter of Senator Penrose, written by Hon. J. W. Babcock, chairman of the Congressional Committee:

"Of all the States in the Union Pennsylvania ought to stand by the Republican party and the President's Administration, and not permit local issues and indifference to rob us of one of our members of Congress, and I earnestly would endeavor to impress upon representative Republicans in doubtful districts and counties how much the great disaster would be to the Republican party and the Nation if the free silver Democrats or Populists should control the next House.

"It will entirely block the administration's policy so far as the settlement of the war measures is concerned, and will paralyze business interests and open again the question of free coinage of silver. I believe that the results on Nov. 8th will have a greater bearing on the prosperity and general advancement of the Nation than any other Congressional election held in the last fifty years."

(Signed) J. W. BABCOCK,
Chairman.

THE DANGER TO BE AVERTED

The political situation is stated in a clear, convincing manner by the New York Tribune. The following observations appeal very strongly to every thoughtful patriotic citizen:

"This year the record of theft and deception in coining money issues forms the official backbone of the entire national contest. The issue is clear for straight, true and sound money Congressmen. There is to be no confusion effort this year to blind the eyes of voters by great boss shot State issues, utility questions, civil service laws, anything except the control of Congress which the country needs above all else. If it can be made known to the people that confidence and prosperity, and bring a season of unexampled prosperity, and that a Democratic House would well knows that a Presidential election will be decided by a prosperous people against Democratic vagaries and revolutionary schemes. But to capture Congress every effort the only chance. If Congress is judged by the work of the Republican majority will be small. If the people can be fooled into forcing Congress, and directed by stories of squads and hospitals and co-partnership in riches and taxes of other nations, there is a chance that a Democratic Congress can be elected, which, when it gets to Washington, will be a free silver congress.

"To direct the minds of voters now to the speed upon the consequences of such a Democratic success. For, be it well understood, the disaster will not wait until such a Congress can do anything. It will begin the instant confidence is destroyed by the election of a Democratic majority in the House and Senate."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

If there is any doubt about the Republicans retaining the control in the next House of Representatives it is due solely to anxiety lest in some of the States where the Republican party is so easily dominant the voters are not yet waked up to a consciousness of the momentous importance of the coming election.

If the Republicans turn out at the election in full force there will be no question of their having a large majority in the House and a majority in the Senate which will enable the Administration to carry through unobstructed its policy so essential to the prosperity of the country and its rightful increase in power and in the consideration of the world.

Every Congress district which now has Republican representation, or in which there is a possibility of gaining a seat from the Democrats and their ruinous policy, should be a hive of Republican industry from this time forth. No Republican vote should be lost. All the advocates of a sound currency, as essential to our prosperity should feel the overwhelming obligation that lies on them to come forward and defend it.

The prosperity of this country is involved. The growth and enrichment of our national power and commerce, which victory in war offers us as its prize, cannot be secured in their fullness except by the election of a Republican Congress next month, and every patriotic citizen should rush to improve the privilege of contributing by his vote to such a result.—N. Y. Sun.

TWO NATIONAL QUESTIONS.

Do what the Democrats may, they cannot prevent the people from believing that two very important national questions are before them this year.

One is whether or not the Administration should be supported in the crying ordeal of making permanent peace with Spain and of bringing order out of chaos in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. It is of very great importance how the country acts upon this question. The Administration and the next Congress will have business of the most exacting nature to attend to. It is highly desirable that they be able to act in perfect harmony. A Democratic House would be able to thwart measures upon which an early arrival of normal conditions in the Spanish islands will depend.

The other national issue which will not down is that of silver. The danger from this source is that a free silver Congress may be elected by stealth. The report from Washington is that instructions have been sent from Democratic headquarters to every State in the Union to raise as much clamor as possible in regard to alleged bad treatment of the soldiers, but to see that none but free silver men are nominated for the House. Campaigns on State issues fit in with this plan. While there are sound money men among the Democratic nominees in the East, who can doubt that a Democratic majority in that body would be a blow to confidence and a great injury to business? Do the people of the United States want the prosperity of the last year stopped, and turned back long before it has reached its height? The Democratic position on the silver question is too equivocal and unsound to permit that party to return to power in Congress without undoing to a large extent the good work of the last year.

It is gratifying to know that the deception emanating from Democratic headquarters has been detected first in the West by German voters. No element of the population was more clear-headed on the financial question in 1896 than the Germans. Now they are waking up to the fact that this issue is still a live one. It will be the same way in the East, not only among Germans, but with every conservative body of voters. The good times have been secured with too great difficulty and after too long delay to be lost through the shaken confidence of the business community.—Buffalo Express.

NATIONAL ISSUES PARAMOUNT.

After all, national issues come pretty near home to the man who has to make his home and his living in any part of the country, even if he lives in a great State and a big town, whose domestic politics and local affairs he thinks somewhat important, too. The last campaign went far to destroy the notion that management of the national finances is a remote academic question, well enough to interest students, but of small concern to the plain citizen, who works for wages or makes his living by petty trade industry. After the experience and education of the last few years only very bold men will tell the plain citizen that any question on earth is more important to him than that of the future value of the money in which wages are to be paid, and of the stability of the monetary basis on which all the complex trade and industry of the country are carried on.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FROM HIGH SOURCES

Personal Testimony of Statesmen in Both of the Great Political Parties.

DINGLEY ENDORSES STONE

Words of Praise From a Statesman of Renown.

A short time ago Chairman Myers, of the Warren County Republican Committee, wrote Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, requesting him to make a few speeches in this Congressional district during the present campaign. Mr. Dingley replied as follows:

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 26.

M. A. Myers, Esq., Chairman, Etc.:

Dear Sir—I regret that my duties as a member of the Joint High Commission, in session at Quebec, will render it impossible for me to accept your invitation to speak in behalf of your Republican cause and Hon. Charles W. Stone, the Republican nominee for Congress in your district. I cannot refrain from adding, however, my sincere hope that Mr. Stone may be re-elected to a position which he has filled with such signal ability and success. Mr. Stone's able championship of sound money has made him one of the most effective leaders, and I should regard it as a serious misfortune to the cause of sound money to have him defeated by an opponent who stands for sixteen to one free silver and the depreciation and demoralization of our currency, which would inevitably follow the adoption of such a policy.

Very truly yours,
NELSON DINGLEY.

County Commissioner Davis, of Smethport, has received the following reply from his cousin, Hon. Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, in response to an invitation to come to McKean County to deliver during the present campaign in the interest of Congressman C. W. Stone:

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 22, 1898.

Samuel Davis, Esq., Kane, Pa.:

Dear Cousin—Owing to a large number of engagements made for me by the Republican Congressional Committee in the Western States up until election, it will be impossible for me to accept the invitation to deliver an address in your county in the interest of the Republican party.

I would like very much to assist in the election of that splendid man, Hon. C. W. Stone. He has made a splendid record in Congress, and the people of his district should be proud of him, and should see to it that he is re-elected by a magnificent majority. It is their duty to stand by the Administration, for great questions are coming up for solution that will require great courage and wisdom, as well as great patriotism to settle them right. It would be very dangerous to send to Congress from your district a representative who would be antagonistic to the Administration; for by so doing you would aid in tying the hands of our noble President, and thus prevent him from continuing in the future as in the past, to give to our country one of the most prosperous Administrations in its history. I feel sure the loyal Republicans of your district will rally to the standard of the Grand Old Party and re-elect the Hon. C. W. Stone.

With kindest regards, I am,
Yours truly,
WEBSTER DAVIS.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, one of the most distinguished of living American statesmen, champion of the Homestead bill, Congressman-at-large from the State of Pennsylvania, speaking at Franklin, Oct. 20, 1898, said: "Charles W. Stone, the Republican candidate for re-election to Congress in this district, is one of the most efficient members in the present House in committees and in debates on the floor of Congress. His long experience in legislation and his familiarity with public affairs in both State and Nation make him a most valuable member of Congress for these times. I trust his constituents will duly appreciate their obligations to this country by returning him to the Fifty-sixth Congress."

Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, in his speech at the Warren Fair, as reported by by the Observer-Herald, said:

"I have no word of censure for your townsman. He was my Congressman for two years, and I was right down there looking at him, and so far as I could judge I never saw him connected in anything for which I would hold him responsible. I know of no peculations. I know of no wrongdoings on his part. If you think that my opponent would serve you better, in the name of all that is sacred and all that you love, engage him."

The following extract is from the published report of the Republican mass-meeting at Bradford, Oct. 10, 1898:

Hon. W. L. Shaffer of Delaware was the next speaker. Mr. Shaffer is a fine orator and he made a deep impression on his audience. In speaking of the local Congressional campaign, he said:

"My friends, you have a Congressional fight on in this district and I cannot refrain from giving you my views in the matter and show you how it looks to an outsider. Do you know that the eyes of the whole State of Pennsylvania are upon you Republicans of this district. The eyes of the whole United States are upon you, for it is known that an effort is being made to defeat the chairman of the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures by the enemies of sound money. I ask you to put aside every little difference, every petty feeling that you may have and stand shoulder to shoulder and vote for your candidate, Charles W. Stone. You owe it to the Republicans all over the state; yes, the Republicans of the United States, to do so. It is your duty. It would be a calamity if you did otherwise and it would not be understood by the Nation if the chairman of so important a committee in the House was defeated by his friends after the grand record he has made in Congress.

"I urge upon you the necessity of looking at this Congressional campaign not in a passionate or prejudiced light, but in the light of reason.

"It would be a crime to send a populitionist to Congress in place of C. W. Stone."

LOYAL TO PRINCIPLE.

Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, of Smethport, who is the author of the following letter, is well known as a lifelong Democrat, for many years one of the oldest leaders of the party in Pennsylvania. He formerly represented this district in the State Senate, was elected president of that body and was conspicuously mentioned as a candidate for the United States Senate.

His present standing in the party is evidenced by the fact that he was invited by the chairman of the Democratic County Committee to preside over the recent Democratic mass meeting at this county seat. The meeting was to be addressed by Joseph C. Sibley. Mr. Hamlin declined, saying: "I expect to vote for Congressman Stone." He subsequently addressed the following letter to our representative:

Smethport, McKean County, Pa.,
Oct. 11, 1898.

Hon. C. W. Stone:

Dear Sir—Chancing to meet with you about the time Mr. Sibley was announced as the Democratic candidate for Congress, I made to you the remark that if he still favored the free coinage of Silver on the basis of "16 to 1," and adhered to the so-called Chicago platform, I could not give him my vote and would vote for you.

I have since learned that he continues to sustain this platform, and proposes, if elected, to aid in carrying out its populistic and socialistic dogmas. These are hostile to my views of what is to the best interest of the masses, who by toil make their way through the world. Hence I cannot in good conscience give him my support. Mr. Sibley apologetically informed gold Democrats and sound money Republicans, who have local grievances, that his election will not affect these questions because President McKinley will prevent such legislation from becoming effective by his veto. This is an evasion rather than an answer. If Mr. Sibley's views are right, we should support him because of them; if wrong, oppose him for the same reason. The effect of electing him would be to show our people and the country that we favor the silver standard, which is deceptively called bimetallism, and a departure from the use of the good money, which has ever been the pride of the American people. We now draw our purses with confidence that what we tender will be accepted in every clime. No honest need mantle our cheeks. I am a Democrat still and believe the party will return to its first love. The signs are propitious, and I will gild what I can by firm adherence.

These views are not private.

Very truly,
(Signed) BYRON D. HAMLIN.

Hon. J. M. McClure joins Mr. Hamlin in a public expression of his determination to support Congressman Stone. Mr. McClure's letter in this issue of the Star is characteristic of the man. He declines to follow a temporary party fallacy, but takes a straight course in obedience to principle. His letter is a bugle call to duty. There are no two Democratic leaders in this quarter of the State who rank higher in the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens than Hon. Byron D. Hamlin and Hon. J. M. McClure. They decline to be misunderstood by their party associates. They put themselves right upon the record before the people. Their unsolicited, voluntary action is full of meaning. It signifies that they realize the gravity of the crisis and the importance of every man doing his patriotic duty.—Bradford Evening Star.

PRINCIPLE ABOVE PARTY.

Hon. J. M. McClure Repudiates Candidate Sibley and Declares His Intention to Support Congressman Stone.

Editor Star—I am fond of good company and hence am glad that I entirely agree with and approve of all that is contained in the letter of my good and much respected friend Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, published in yesterday's Star. His worth as a counsellor in legal matters is well known to the people of this and other counties, and in the State and local councils of the Democratic party his wisdom has been recognized for almost half a century. I too am a Democrat, and for that very reason I cannot support the candidacy of Mr. Sibley. Mr. Sibley is not a Democrat. No man whose political course is dictated by the Chicago platform can be. Thomas Jefferson was an ideal Democrat and by this great apostle of Democracy Joseph Sibley is condemned.

It was mainly through the influence of Jefferson that the standard of fifteen of silver to one of gold was adopted. This ratio was recommended by Jefferson in his report to Congress in 1792, after a very careful consideration of the standards of England, France and Spain, the then great commercial nations of the world, whose standards differed very little from that. It was Jefferson's idea that commerce would be promoted by the adoption and use of a standard which, under the differing circumstances, would correspond with those of the great commercial nations. Until 1873 it was the policy of the Democratic party to encourage commerce with all the world in every proper way. To this end the party has always opposed restriction upon trade through a protective tariff. Mr. Sibley, standing upon the Chicago platform, has declared war upon this venerated policy of the Democratic party, whose sponsor was the great and fraternal Jefferson. It is useless Too Mr. Sibley to try to brush the issue aside by saying that it is a national issue and foreign to a canvass for Congress in Pennsylvania, for the people of this Congressional district very well know that if the silver question comes up in Congress and they should be so unfortunate as to have Mr. Sibley for their representative there at that time, that he will advocate, as he did when in Congress before, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. For this reason I shall follow the excellent example of Mr. Hamlin and vote for Mr. Stone.

I have known Mr. Stone for about thirty years. "I knew him as a member of our State legislature almost that length of time ago, and I had opportunity to observe how well he discharged his duties and represented his constituents in that body. As Lieutenant-Governor and Member of Congress he has acquitted himself equally well. It is due to Charles W. Stone to say of him that in so far as his services at Washington were required in the business matters of his constituents he knew no party distinction. All received the same courteous treatment, and their business matters the like prompt attention.

I can understand why those who desire to have public affairs conducted upon the terms of the Chicago platform should use every effort to defeat Mr. Stone. He is the natural political enemy of all such. But how any Republican, with intelligence enough to get under cover when it rains or patriotism enough to say boo to a Spaniard, can, on account of dissatisfaction with Mr. Stone's action with reference to some petty postoffice, oppose his re-election, is beyond my power to comprehend. Some Democrats like Mr. Hamlin and myself joined with Republicans two years ago to defeat the man who stood for the pernicious things in the Chicago platform. Mr. Sibley now stands for the same things precisely, and Mr. Hamlin and those like him, in order that they may be consistent and true to principle, oppose his election. It is a poor return for what we did two years ago for Republicans now to join with their and our political enemies in furtherance of the ends aimed at by the latter two years ago, and the real ends in view, but unacknowledged now.

Every voter in this Congressional district, entitled to be called 'Democrat', will vote for Hon. C. W. Stone. These views are respectfully submitted to those voters who, like myself, prefer measures to men. The chief question with such is: What does the candidate stand for? What does Mr. Sibley stand for? We know what he stood for two years ago; what he stood for when in Congress. Has he changed in any respect? What does Mr. Stone stand for? We know what for eight years he stood for in Congress. Has anyone the slightest doubt as to his position today? Unlike Mr. Sibley, he is every day, from the platform, proclaiming his views upon the questions at issue in the nation, while Mr. Sibley, in order that he may catch the votes of the unwary, is raising false issues and suppressing his views upon the real ones. He cries Wolf! Wolf! when there is no wolf, but the real wolf he holds in leash ready to be let loose when the opportunity comes. I trust and believe that the people of this Congressional district will not afford Mr. Sibley the opportunity he seeks.

J. M. McCLURE.

TO THE VOTERS.

To the Voters of the 27th Congressional District:

The cause is yours. If you wish it to win you must take it up and carry it on. Work without ceasing until the polls are closed. Will not patriotic citizens listen to the President's appeal? He entreats them to stand together until the issues of the war are over. The Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee already claims the election of a sufficient number of Democrats to give them a majority in the House. Such a result would be heralded across the ocean as a rebuke to President McKinley, and give aid and comfort to Spain. It is due to the living and the dead that in the great questions arising from the Spanish war the policy of the administration should be carried to a successful conclusion. Mr. Sibley does not promise to stand by the Administration. He has not opened his mouth on the subject of the war, or the questions involved in it, though he has talked in all the principal towns of the district. He took no part in the war either in Congress or in the field. When the soldiers pulled out of Oil City last summer, were they not entitled to a good-bye and a God-speed from a gentleman who is eager to legislate on the results of their victories?

Nor does he stand square upon any other public question. He is treacherous to every cause that he has espoused. He declared in Congress for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Now he says it is "not an issue." He dare not say whether he is a free-trader or a protectionist. He declares he voted against the Wilson bill, but the Congressional Record says he did not, "Honest Joe Sibley"?

The people of this district have these great questions at heart. They want a man to represent them; one who will be true to them in the future as he has been in the past; one who has the ability and experience to accomplish something and who possesses the confidence of the great statesmen of the country; one who is in accord with the administration of President McKinley and stands squarely on the platform upon which he was nominated. Charles W. Stone has been watchful of the interests of his constituents, he has doubled their mail facilities, he has increased their pension roll, float-ed the Stars and Stripes over the school-houses at Washington, prevented the taxation of their principal product, guarded their special industries, and stood for honest money and fair wages. His election is the cause of the people, and they will not rest until it is assured.

Of Highest Importance.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Hamlin, of Boston:

"I believe it to be of the highest importance that a sound-money Congress be elected in the coming election. The silver delusion is on the wane and most of the people begin to comprehend that it would be more difficult to get cheap dollars than dollars of the present standard; that they would have to work harder and receive, in the end, less remuneration—in other words, that free silver would affect them just as does a protective tax. Every effort should be made to bring out the voters to the caucuses and the polls, that the real will of the people be made manifest."

J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, formerly secretary of agriculture:

"The election to Congress of any man who advocates the debasement of the currency—a lowering of the standard of value—is a menace to the commonwealth. The money question overtops all other questions.

VIEWS OF CANDIDATE SIBLEY

Where He Stands---His Conduct and Opinions Discussed---The Candidates Compared.

"The Democratic party through corruption has become so putrid as to offend the nostrils."—Joseph C. Sibley, Congressional Record, third session, 53rd Congress, Vol. 27, part 4, page 127.

"I REVERE, I FOLLOW, I WORSHIP AT THE SHRINE OF DEMOCRACY."—Joseph C. Sibley, Congressional Record, 3rd Session, 53rd Congress, part 4, page 126.

Congressional Record, second session, 53rd Congress, volume 26, part tenth, page 875, appendix: "Mr. Speaker, believing that the great remedy for the agricultural and industrial depression and falling prices, which is world-wide through monometallic nations, I shall maintain that the remedy for these evils, the one sole bar to further depreciation in values and the one main lever for further application in values is the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."—Joseph C. Sibley.

"I voted against the Wilson Bill."—Sibley's speech.—Port Allegany Reporter.

Then the Congressional Record does not tell the truth, and it was kept by the Democratic officers of a Democratic House. The vote on final passage is reported on page 3473 of the 53rd Congress, 2nd session.

"NOT VOTING, SIBLEY."

If Mr. Sibley had been necessarily absent he could have had his vote virtually recorded by pairing with some gentleman on the other side. But he did not. He says he suggested a tariff commission. It is an old discarded theory. In his remarks on the bill he did not object to it as a free trade measure—but because it was not sufficiently Democratic, and not drawn on Democratic lines. When it came to a vote he did not have the courage of his convictions. He neither voted nor paired. He dodged.—Bradford Evening Star.

In a late campaign, semi-weekly edition of the weekly Port Allegany Reporter, the "record" of Mr. Sibley in Congress is paraded. "Eight" (there were nine) bills and joint resolutions were introduced by Mr. Sibley. Yes, they were introduced, and there they died. That is his record. Who prepared them and sent them to him—poor victims of misplaced confidence—the record does not show. But it is true, as the Reporter says, that all but two of them were for the relief of old soldiers and their widows and orphans. These bills ought to have had prompt attention. It is a shame that they died in committee—a Democratic committee, too, of a Democratic House. Couldn't a Democratic Congressman of Mr. Sibley's vaunted ability and influence get a bill favorably reported and passed for a poor soldier's widow's pension? It must be that he neglected it. If the bills were not meritorious, they ought not to have been introduced, or, at least, Mr. Sibley ought not to brag about their introduction. If they were meritorious, they ought to have been put through. One of these bills was for the relief of Michael F. Newell. Mr. Newell, after waiting a long time applied to Congressman Stone, and he got the bill out of committee and had it passed through the last House.

But poor Margaret Cronin and Bridget Turley and the rest, whose bills were hung up by Mr. Sibley—don't insult them, nor their soldier friends, by asking their help to return him to Congress.—Bradford Evening Star.

J. C. Sibley's Lame Excuse.

In a speech at Oil City Wednesday night J. C. Sibley, the free silver candidate for Congress in the Twenty-seventh District, spoke as follows:

"During the term for which you elect my opponent or myself President McKinley, clothed with the veto power, sitting in the Executive Mansion, will see that no law except as merits his approval is enacted." In other words, he asks the sound money voters of the Twenty-seventh District to defeat a representative who is in accord with their views on that subject and in entire harmony with the administration, not only on that but on all other Republican policies as well, and elect instead a man whose best argument for their support is that the veto power of their President would be potent to nullify any Sibley voting he did not approve. Strong argument, that—very strong, indeed, and in perfect keeping with the general program the Democracy is persuading in its efforts to sneak a majority of silver men into the next Congress under the cover of substitute issues. What the country wants is not men in the next Congress who may only be prevented from reversing Republican policies through the veto power of a Republican President. What it wants there is a majority of men in both branches of Congress who will co-operate with the administration in the promotion of these policies, and who will complete the work which could be but partially performed at the last session because of a majority in the Senate who had the same free silver views as J. C. Sibley. The Twenty-seventh District will furnish its quota of the kind of men who will stand by the administration and Republican policies by re-electing C. W. Stone by an increased majority."—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

SIBLEY AND STONE.

If Mr. Sibley has one good reason to offer why Republicans should help elect him to Congress, he has failed to present it thus far in his tour of the district.

He has made a few speeches and there is nothing in any of them which appeals to reason and intelligence. He seems to be in the canvass for the sake of amusing the people, many of whom go to hear him out of curiosity.

He is making a desperate attempt, apparently, to work on humorous lines, but which is proving a dismal failure. His favorite line of argument is based on the appeals of a few disappointed politicians, beseeching him to become a candidate. Wherever Mr. Sibley goes it seems to be his delight to tell of the frantic appeals of some Republicans for him, to become a candidate; how the Prohibitionist has bowed to him, and how the Populist is pawing the dirt in the middle of the road to persuade Mr. Sibley to be a candidate.

He stands on no principle, but parrot-like, takes his cue from a clique who, in the past have painted his character in the deepest black.

Mr. Sibley says silver is dead and that it would be a crime to call it back from the grave. But he and his worshippers would hail his victory in this campaign as a wonderful triumph of the free silver cause. Mr. Sibley knows, and so do his supporters, including the few who were once Republicans, that he will be with that part of the House, if elected, who will oppose and antagonize President McKinley's administration, the policies of the Republican party and every measure looking to the redemption of the pledges of the St. Louis platform, on which President McKinley was elected.

On what is Mr. Sibley making his fight? What does he propose to do? Absolutely nothing, according to his own statement. He is in this canvass to gratify a few men who once were Republicans, and because they could not rule, are willing to ruin the prospects of the party.

Mr. Sibley is not a Republican and would not represent this district if elected, because he repudiates every principle that the Republican party contends for. He is not the candidate of the Republican party because the party nominated Congressman C. W. Stone. Mr. Stone was fairly nominated by the rules of the party. During all the years that Mr. Stone has represented this district in Congress there never has been a question of his fitness and ability. His antagonist testifies to Mr. Stone's worthiness of the confidence that has been reposed in him.

No good reason has been given why Mr. Stone should not be returned to Congress. The statement that he has been neglectful to the veterans is false. Through his efforts at least 17 old soldiers have been appointed to office in this district, not to mention many others, to the number of about 2,000, whose applications for pensions were supported by him and by whose exertions favorable action was taken.

What have these men, who find so much fault with Mr. Stone, ever done for the veteran? Have they always supported veterans for postoffice appointments? Should they concern themselves about the veteran in some other part of the district?

The Republicans of the 27th district are in honor bound to support Mr. Stone, because he is the party nominee and because there is no just reason why he should not have the party support. He stands for all that is Republican. By his election a strong Republican district would never be humiliated by the caprices of a free silver, free trade anti-Administration member of the House.

Let the Republicans of Warren County, of the Twenty-seventh district, be true to themselves, to Republican principles, the party nominee and to President McKinley.—Warren Mirror.

SIBLEY MUST ANSWER.

Congressman Stone's speech cannot fairly be called a reply, for he had nothing to reply to. Mr. Sibley has. He is called upon to answer to his own party whether it is true, as he has charged, that "THROUGH CORRUPTION THE PARTY CALLED DEMOCRATIC HAS BECOME SO PUTRID AS TO OFFEND THE NOSTRILS."

He is called upon to answer to the farmers and mechanics of this district whether it is true, as he has stated, that "THE GREAT REMEDY FOR EXISTING EVILS IS IN FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER AT THE RATIO OF 16 TO 1."

"PURE METHODS."

"We are not talking tariff or free silver! We are talking good government, pure methods, pure principles, elevating and ennobling."—Sibley's speech, Port Allegany Reporter. Hah! "Good government, pure methods!"

Mr. Sibley, haven't you been carrying on a systematic plan, to deliberately stifle and defeat the will of the people? Didn't you begin by closing the columns of every newspaper in the district which you suspected might be of service to your opponent—closing them with money—the Blizard, the Record, the Herald, the Vast Land? Haven't you been hiring every available newspaper correspondent and editorial writer in the district whom you feared might be against you? Not content with muzzling the press, haven't you denied the right of free speech? For instance, did you not long ago engage the opera house in Warren for every open night before election? We give you notice that free speech and free press are cardinal doctrines of the Republican party. They have come to be the doctrines of the American people, and the citizens of this district will not see the columns of the newspapers closed and the doors of its public halls locked in the midst of a political campaign without holding you to account for it.

"Elevating and ennobling" is it—to put $10,000 into the hands of a committee with which to change the vote in McKean County! You cannot bribe the voters of this county, Mr. Sibley. They will resent your insult at the polls. You can pay your money into our public institutions, if you wish to, and we will be thankful for it, but it is not good for votes. "Pure methods!" Is there no place too sacred for the poisonous contamination of your intrigues? We should think you would have paused before allowing your agents at any price to put your pay editorials in the church paper of a struggling church in Titusville in the hope of bringing the sanction of the church into the canvass among citizens of foreign birth. For shame! You dare not trust the people. They dare not trust you. They will throw off your muzzles and money and vote as free men.—Bradford Evening Star.

The Port Allegany Reporter, as well as the other Sibley papers, hired for the campaign, are not to be taken in earnest for anything they say. They are not responsible. The stuff is sent in. For instance, it says Congressman Stone introduced only one bill, which the editor knows to be untrue. And it says he introduced the missile measure bill, which is also untrue. The bill was referred to the committee of which our Congressman was chairman and he made a report upon it, as it was his duty to do. It was a favorable report and commends itself.

HOME TESTIMONY.

J. C. Sibley has decided to run for Congress in his own, the Twenty-seventh Congressional district, against Hon. C. W. Stone. For some time the Oil City Derrick has been attempting to fear Stone to pieces, the excuse being that Stone's appointment for postmaster at Oil City was not a popular one, but the real motive of the harsh words uttered by the Derrick appears to be the paving of the way to an excuse to support the Venango County carpet bagger for Congress. The Derrick in the last few days has been very outspoken in favor of Sibley. Sibley's old tricks, which have been practiced over and over again in this district will now be in order in the Twenty-seventh district, and if some of our Republican brethren from that district will come over to this county we believe they can get some valuable pointers on Sibley's methods of political warfare that can be used to good advantage against the magnate who misrepresented this district in Congress for one term and made desperate efforts twice since to be elected, but each time was snowed under by such a decisive majority that he wisely decided to leave the district. Sibley will discover before he gets through the campaign that it takes more than "brains, belly and brass" to fool the voters of this district, and we predict that when the votes are counted next November the magnate will find to his sorrow that he has been elected to stay at home, the same as was twice done by him in this district.—Spartansburg Sentinel.

WHAT DOES HE REPRESENT?

What does Mr. Sibley, the Democratic candidate for Congress, represent? Looking at his candidacy from one point of view he represents nothing. Looking at it from another position he represents a great deal.

He has refused to talk about silver, because, he says, that is dead. He dare not appeal to his party's past history because it is as barren of good fruit as the sands of the Great Desert. He cannot look forward into a promising future for his party is without a ray of hope.

He has said that he could do nothing if elected to Congress. He appeals to the people of the district for their votes because he could do no harm as the successor of Congressman Stone. He stands for no issue or principle, and, therefore, represents nothing.

He is with his party in its antagonism to every beneficient policy of government that the Republican party has laid down and enforced; all that it now proposes or shall offer hereafter. He represents and would vote in Congress for that financial policy which today in Porto Rico makes $1.75 the equivalent of an American dollar. For in that island it takes $1.75 in Spanish silver to buy an American dollar. He stands for the policy that would debase our dollar to the cheapness of depreciated dollars. Mr. Sibley may talk about bi-metallism till the crack of doom. He would cast his vote in Congress for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, for this really is what bi-metallism signifies. If Mr. Sibley should meet with an accidental election he would represent a great deal—of harm to the country and the people of the 27th district.

Republicans should also understand that Mr. Sibley represents something more harmful to the Republican party and the Republican ticket than the weakness of Democracy. He represents a small faction in the Republican party, which gives him some hope of success, and which, since party dissensions are more or less demoralizing, tends to endanger the whole ticket. It is so in this district, and so, while Mr. Sibley, as the Democratic candidate, represents nothing else than his ambitions effort to get into Congress, he would be with his party in its demoralizing antagonism to a beneficiest Republican administration.

Mr. Sibley is touring the district and making "neatific" and platitudinous speeches. He seems occasionally to have a vague idea that some of the people of Venango County are trodden down by bossism and deprived of their inalienable rights, and makes the righting of this wrong the issue on which he seeks an election to Congress. Because a certain individual in Oil City was not appointed postmaster and another one was not recommended for the postmastership of Franklin, there is danger of a national collapse which can only be averted by Mr. Sibley's election to Congress. At Franklin the man that was appointed postmaster was endorsed by 22 veterans, by two-thirds of the business men and two-thirds of the Republican voters, besides many of the professions. At Oil City the appointee had the support of 445 Republicans and 220 against him. There were about 180 letters written in behalf of the successful candidate and 70 for the man who failed to get the place. Why then should Mr. Sibley be elected to Congress?

And they say that the veteran has been ignored. Lucius Rogers, a veteran, was appointed postmaster of Kane, and this is perfectly awful. Why is not Mr. Rogers entitled to an appointment as much as any other veteran, if it is the veteran they are pleading for? Besides about 20 veterans have been appointed in the district.

In fact it is difficult to tell what Mr. Sibley and his factional Republicans represent. But certainly Mr. Sibley will never represent the 27th district.

The following amusing passage occurs in Mr. Sibley's reported speech: "They are going to provoke me here tonight into answering some questions."

What questions are you afraid of, Mr. Sibley? What are you holding back? What skeletons are secreted in your mental closet?

You have hitherto declined in this canvass to say where you stood on the money question, asserting that it was a dead issue. You were "provoked" last night to admit that you hoped to bring it to life, and that you stood ready to support the free silver theory as soon as it could be made an issue. Why have you concealed your position heretofore, evaded and tried to laugh it off with "shammering the head"? Were you afraid that the voters in the Democratic party who believe in sound money would become alarmed and cast their votes for the Republican candidate? Perhaps they will.

SIBLEY BURIES HIS HIRED MEN.

Mr. Sibley's writers are never weary parading the fact that he is a millionaire and able to remunerate those whom he chooses to have in his service liberally. They say he is a good master and "when death has invaded any of the homes of Sibley's men" he buries them. He is no better than the ordinary run of masters because he pays his men. He is particularly generous in that when "any" of them die he pays their funeral expenses. Are his servants too poor to pay their own funeral expenses? It appears to me that his writers (who, being his servants, may also in the end be buried by him gratis, are not particularly happy in having his qualification for office wholly as they do, on the fact that he is a millionaire and a good master.

As a rule it is not flattering to the dignity of the average American citizen to know he is owned, body and soul, by a good master who is willing to pay his funeral expenses when he dies. It is the habit of the free American citizen to feel that his representative is his servant (the servant of the people), and he wants to pay his servant a fair remuneration for his services. The writer of a Sibley article says: "We have supported Mr. Stone out of our own pockets". And he complains that Mr. Stone has not been liberal in making contributions. I would ask out of whose pockets should the salary of our own representative be paid if we are to be freemen? Who should pay the servants of the people but the people whom he serves? Mr. Sibley, if elected to Congress, would, I assume, draw his salary paid by the people as regularly as any representative. The writer must therefor insinuate that Mr. Sibley has a means of reimbursing the people. He must give out money lavishly. But who in Bradford has been the recipient of his donations? Perhaps his writers and speakers are, for their language indicates it. The only strong point upon which they dwell is Mr. Sibley's liberality. However, the people of the Twenty-seventh district care not for the paltry sops of any man. They feel the dignity of freemen. They have for years been represented by a man who has covered himself with honor and renown, and has done honor to the people he represents. They have been represented by a man who in a long career has never had a stain on his name. They have been represented by a man who stands among the first of the powerful statesmen who direct the Republican party policy. They have been represented by a man whose works have given him a national reputation of brightest luster and made him almost indispensible to his party. It is not that the Democrats love Mr. Sibley so much, but they would greatly rejoice in being able to break down so lusty a prop of the Republican party as Mr. Stone is known to be. The oil regions are filled by men too much actuated by patriotism and the love of freedom to be bought by the gifts and election munificence of a millionaire imported into the Democratic party. The patriotism of this people is shown in the reception given to its soldiers. It is shown in the patriotic support and affection given to winners in the line of military success or in athletics. It is too patriotic not to support a man who has honored this district more than any other one man, a man whom the Philadelphia and almost all the Pennsylvania papers look upon as the most distinguished Republican in the State. A man who has won a national reputation (not for being a mountebank) but as a statesman of the highest order. The people of this district are too patriotic not to return to Congress as their representative a man who, with all his distinction, power and reputation, is withal modest and quiet and on all occasions the real leader and safeguard of the cause of the people.—Correspondent Bradford Record.

The members of the labor organizations of this district will not be misled. They know who their friends are. When the subject of a government telegraph was up the Knights of Labor of Pittsburg and the Typographical Union of Philadelphia sent their petitions to Congressman Charles W. Stone (Cong. rec. pp. 1302-3502). Why didn't they send them to Mr. Sibley?

During the period in which this district has been represented at Washington by Congressman Stone, the number of mails on all the principal railroads of the district has been doubled through his efforts.

The American flag now floats over every school house in the city of Washington. It was put there upon motion of our representative, Hon. Charles W. Stone, against the opposition of the committee on appropriations for the District of Columbia.

When it was proposed in the Democratic House of 1894 to take the tariff off of petroleum, Congressman Stone resisted it successfully and single-handed. His speech concluded as follows:

"Now, Mr. Chairman: Here is one of the great industries of this country, carried on in eight States, involving the investment, according to the very exhaustive report of the chief of the bureau of statistics of Pennsylvania, of $300,000,000, affording employment directly to at least 50,000 men, besides the large number of whom no definite estimate can be made indirectly employed, as in the manufacture of the lumber, machinery, pipe, cables, and other supplies used in the business, the tanks for storage and the packages and cars for transportation. Over 60,000 wells have been drilled in the last twenty years, many of them over half a mile in depth. Thirty thousand miles of pipe have been laid and 9,000 tank cars put in use. In this vast business are involved the interests of over 30,000 producers, and in refining the product many more of whose numbers I have no estimate; but when we remember that from petroleum comes two hundred different products, several of them important articles of commerce, you will see that the number of men engaged in this branch of the industry must be very great. For these men, Mr. Chairman, many of them my constituents, and hundreds of whose communications I have here, irrespective of party, I protest against the injustice you are about to consummate."

Mr. Sibley was silent.

Mr. Sibley is sensitive about money matters. Why?

"I am a good fellow and we are all good fellows." That is a jolly platform to stand upon for Congress. Will it satisfy the people?

HE COULDN'T DO ANYTHING.

Mr. Sibley very courteously credits Congressman Stone with honesty, ability, experience, and although living in his district for the past ten years never took the stump against him. What improvement does he promise? That he will make better postoffice appointments? Why they cannot be the purpose, for the principle postoffice appointments have all been made. Perhaps he has a deep design to do something for free trade and free silver. But these, he says, are dead issues for the present, that he could accomplish nothing in this direction during the term for which he desires to be elected. President McKinley will be in the Presidential chair and perhaps, as Mr. Sibley suggests, he could not accomplish much anyway if he were to be sent to Washington. He would have a good time, socially, dividing the seasons between his summer resort on Lake Champlain and hotel life in Washington. Wouldn't it be better to defer Mr. Sibley's election until a Democratic Congress and President come in? And yet when Mr. Sibley was in the House from the Erie district with a Democratic majority at his elbow it is said that he failed to get any legislation for his constituents, and he was not re-elected. He introduced nine bills but did not succeed in getting either of them reported from the Democratic committees to which they were sent. The people from this district are in the habit of sending representatives to Congress who are able to do something while they are there.—Bradford Evening Star.

Mr. Sibley ridicules the metric system. He is ignorant of the fact that it is the established system of Sweden.

At the Ormsby rally Tuesday night Mr. John W. Campbell, the Republican candidate for county treasurer, declared his opinion that Congressman Stone would have a majority in the borough of Kane.

Words of Warning.

Ex-Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois:

"The importance of electing a sound-money delegation from Illinois has compelled me to announce to the public that I will vote for Mr. Isaac R. Mills, the Republican sound-money candidate for Congress against Mr. B. F. Caldwell, who is the so-called Democratic candidate, and who, if elected, will favor, as he says, the unlimited coinage of silver on the ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold, with enforced legal-tender quality.

"I regard the election of a House on the sound-money issue as of the greatest and most decisive importance."

Mr. William E. Dodge, of New York city:

"We must elect Congressmen who are above prejudice and sectionalism, and who can be relied upon to stand squarely by sound money and the proper adjustment of our present unfortunate and dangerous currency and banking system.

"We must not allow local and State issues or even the glamour coming from the glorious work of our army and navy to overshadow the supreme need of a value to our country, our States and our business enterprises. The curious silver fallacy has not died out. Sordid interest and old prejudice still continue to work against wise, conservative action. Well-tried modern methods are not understood as they should be.

"The money question, however adroitly hidden in the platforms of some late Democratic conventions, is still the great issue between parties and must be fought out to the end. There is need of strong work on the part of all citizens and a hearty and generous support of all agencies for educating the people."

Mr. Seth Low, of New York city:

"The campaign of 1896 was notably one of education, and that our people then learned much about finance was shown in Mr. Bryan's defeat. It remains this year to push the good work then begun to a conclusion by electing both a House of Representatives and a Senate which will carry out the pledges made by the Republican party in 1896.

"Let us seize the present opportunity without subjecting ourselves to the risk of another panic, which will surely come if the slightest question is allowed to remain or arise as to the power and intention of the federal government to at all times redeem in gold each and all of its promises to pay dollars."

WE EMPHASIZE

SHOES

THIS WEEK.

Our new Fall and Winter Stocks are ready to serve you with models of the Shoe Manufacturers' Art.

We are showing the

Pink of Perfection

In Blacks, Tans and Patent Leathers for Gentlemen,

Box Calf and Vici for Ladies and Children.

Don't Forget our Boys' Clothing Department.

It is well stocked with seasonable clothing at popular prices.

F. G. Lindholm & Co.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes,

Smethport, Pa.

Glass Workers Attention!

You may not know the brand of the tobacco smoked, but ask any dealer in Smethport how a AMERICAN GENTLEMAN 10 cent cigar is in its estimation. Try one and you will get it out for yourself. For sale by all dealers in Smethport and vicinity. No sentiment there spent. Nothing but the pure quill.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

SMETHPORT, FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1898.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Thanksgiving Nov. 24.

—Election next Tuesday.

—Vote the straight Republican ticket.

—The roof and cross of the Episcopal church are being painted.

—Rev. T. R. Taylor, pastor of the Baptist church, will preach next Sunday.

—Samuel Edgar and family have moved into the Bishop house on East street.

—"Danny" Mann with Templeton & Mann at the opera house next Tuesday night.

—J. Colegrove announces his usual Saturday cash bargain sale in another column.

—There was a disgraceful row on Main street Hallowe'en night and "the end is not yet."

—The fountains on the court house lawn have donned their winter wooden overcoats.

—Old Neptune requires 164 years and 217 days to make a circuit around the sun. The old fellow is quite a traveler.

—Last Tuesday the court appointed Wm. E. McCammon minority inspector of the election board in this borough.

—At St. Luke's church on next Sunday the services will be at 10 a. m. Morning Prayer; 10:30 Holy Communion, and 7:30 Evening Prayer.

—H. W. Rubin & Co. have an interesting address to young men in their advertising space this week. 'Do not fail to call on them when in need of anything in the line of gentlemen's wear.

—Fred. Coles' predictions for November appear in another column. His "new revelation" is rather startling, but our readers should prepare themselves as the prophecy never mistakes.

—John O. Seaburgh, who at one time was quite influential among the Swedish people of this county was voted out of the Swedish Republican club last evening.—Bradford Star, Wednesday.

—On Saturday evening the MINER man enjoyed a musical treat at R. C. Gleason's studio. Mr. Gleason has a graphophone with a large selection of music and he takes great pleasure in entertaining his friends.

—Two years hence the Potter county editors will have an interesting time in quoting articles that appeared in their county exchanges this year in regard to the repeal of the prohibition act in that county.

—Mrs. E. E. Chambers & Co. in a new advertisement announce for next week a special sale in coats, dry goods, shoes, etc., at astonishingly low prices. They propose to give their customers the benefit of profits next week.

—It will be well worth your while to carefully peruse the broad gauge advertisement of A. E. Stickles—"Of Man Racket." Every day is a bargain day at the Racket Store, but something special is offered for Saturday.

—Read the new advertisement of N. C. Keefer. Mr. Keefer has opened a market in the M. Stickles building on Mechanic street and proposes to keep on hand a full stock of fresh meat, poultry, etc. Give him a call when in need of anything in his line.

—R. C. Gleason, the photographer, in a column advertisement tells you something about phonographs and pictures this week. Read the advertisement, call at his studio and hear the phonograph while you examine the specimens of his artistic work.

—List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Smethport for the week ending October 29, 1898: Mr. U. S. Chapman, Mr. C. F. Currin, Miss Lucy Holmes, Mrs. Clara Wright, Mrs. Elmie Whan. Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised."

—Lora Hogarth has an exhibition in his front window the rope with which Ralph Crossmire hung his mother in the old stable near Farmers Valley on Saturday evening, Nov. 18, 1882. In the knots of the rope are some hairs from the aged victim's head.

—Marriage licenses: H. A. Dreyer, Salamanca, and Katharine L. Ivers, Elkhead; Dan Cairns and Miss Ellen Cawley, Kane; J. W. Hazeltine, Buffalo, and Miss Amanda G. Anderson, Port Allegany; John Reinard and Miss Laura Featherstone, Hazelhurst.

—Joseph C. ("Dode") Carruthers died at his home in Fentonia, Ohio, on August 20 last after an illness of but half an hour, aged 35 years, 9 months and 2 days. Deceased was well known in this vicinity, having lived at Farmers Valley from his birth until a number of years ago when he moved to Fentonia. He leaves a widow, one daughter and one son.

—The Bradford Era of Wednesday says: Enos Southwick, who came north from Porto Rico on the transport Missouri, arrived in town yesterday. He was met at the station by a crowd of relatives and friends and received quite an ovation. Southwick was ill with fever when his regiment left Ponce and he was left behind. He has almost entirely recovered from his illness.

—Robert King visited Port Allegany Tuesday.

—Elder N. Kane of Kushequa was in town yesterday.

—Court convened Monday and adjourned Wednesday.

—J. W. Bowman transacted business in Bradford Wednesday.

—Squire E. R. Nash of Rixford was in town Wednesday.

—Fred Block of Kasson was a pleasant caller at this office yesterday.

—S. J. Gifford arrived home from Carthage, N. Y., last week to visit his family.

—Attorney A. P. Huey of Kane was registered at the Wright House Wednesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Berry of Bradford were guests at the Wright House Tuesday.

—E. T. Daly and John Hungerford went to Bradford Tuesday to meet "Smiler" Sibley.

—S. W. Smith and C. W. Catlin of Port Allegany attended argument court this week.

—John Bahan of Colegrove passed through town Tuesday morning on his way to Bradford.

—County Chairman J. P. Melvin of Bradford was registered at the Wright House Monday night.

—Attorney J. W. Bouton and Sheriff J. F. Davis visited Mt. Jewett on legal business Wednesday.

—Attorney H. E. Shaffer of Kane was a most agreeable caller at the MINER office Wednesday.

—Rev. J. Heber McCandless visited Pittsburg Saturday. He is expected home for service Sunday.

—Adrian Sisco formerly of Kane, now of Washington, D. C., was greeting old friends in town Monday.

—F. B. Anderson of Kane was in town Monday night. It was evident he came down to celebrate Hallowe'en.

—Judson Skeiver and Hobart Brazee of State Line Mills were most agreeable callers at the MINER office Saturday.

—John L. Cunningham of Elmira was in town Friday and Saturday, the guest of J. C. Cunningham of East Smethport.

—Hugh Boyd of Olean was in town Tuesday as happy as ever. Fortune seems to be shedding her sweetest smiles on Hugh.

—Frank Bloomster of Kasson, Nels Johnson and Oscar Lundquist of Robbins brook were pleasant callers at this office Tuesday.

—Mrs. I. T. Walker returned Tuesday from Buffalo, where she has been for a number of weeks visiting her daughter, Mrs. Flagg.

—Albert Peterson, Miss Hattie Swanson and Albert Swanson of Kane were most agreeable callers at the MINER office Tuesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Gillette returned home from their wedding tour last Tuesday morning. They had a most enjoyable trip.

—Doctors H. L. McCoy John Clark and J. C. Brown attended a meeting of the McKean County Medical Society at Bradford Wednesday night.

—Mrs. J. C. Cunningham of East Smethport went to Tioga county last week to attend the funeral of her grandson, Elmer Mitchell, who was scalded to death.

—Mrs. W. J. Lewis of Coudersport arrived in town Monday and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. H. Colegrove. Mr. Lewis is expected to-morrow.

—Hon. R. A. Dempsey of Bradford was a guest at the Wright House Monday night. Dick says when the final round up comes on the 8th "he'll be dar."

—Last Friday night Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Keefer arrived home from Carthage, N. Y., and will make their home here for the future. The MINER welcomes them home.

—R. N. Sandberg of Bradford, a member of Company C, is visiting in town the guest of F. G. Lindholm. Mr. Sandberg was a welcome caller at this office on Wednesday.

—Col. R. R. Morrison of Mineral Point, Ohio, arrived in town last Tuesday. The Colonel is just as genial as ever and seems ready to meet every emergency that may arise.

—R. C. Sasse and C. E. LeFevre returned from Philadelphia last Saturday night, where they had been to attend the peace jubilee. They report a most enjoyable time, but the 30 mile march was rather tedious.

—Claus Nelson of Bradford, correspondent of the Svenska Veckobladet, was in town Wednesday. Mr. Nelson is an able writer and a most pleasant gentleman. While in town he favored the MINER with a call.

—Great Record Keeper W. E. Blaney of Oil City was in town Tuesday and was a most agreeable caller at the MINER office. As a Maccabee there is no more enthusiastic worker than Mr. Blaney, and it is always a great pleasure to meet him.

—Rudolph Sasse, a member of Company C, of Smethport, stopped here Saturday returning from Philadelphia, where with his regiment he took part at the Peace Jubilee, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Colegrove until Monday.—Port Allegany Reporter.

Pleasant Memories.

On Tuesday, Nov. 1, there was a pleasant family gathering to celebrate the seventy-seventh birthday anniversary of Mrs. Eunice H. Colegrove, the widow of the late W. J. Colegrove. The children were all present except one daughter in Boston. Rev. and Mrs. Walker were also present. The following poem was read by the pastor, which the friends requested for publication:

These altitudes when you were young,
Looked frowning, dark and bold;
They seemed to thy child vision then—
Like Klondike's fields of gold.
Like eagle's high and rocky nest,
Forbidden to thy gaze;
How old to you the aged, when
You thought in youthful days.
But time's swift flight has brought you where
The silver locks will grow,
From mountain heights far near the sky—
Where lies the winter's snow.
Sometime the crash of thunder storm
Has broke upon thy feet,
The lightning's lurid fires compelled
Thee almost to retreat.
Yet, in the face of storm and fire,
You've kept your onward way;
Until from high and lofty peak—
You reach this bright birthday.
A loving hand hath guided you,
From youth to elder years;
Dark valleys passed, rich summits gained,
Sweet joys, as well as tears.
Dear friends of children gone before,
Who wait on distant shore;
Loved husband, child, you there will meet—
When time shall be no more.
Look up, the hills of glory shine.
The end will early come
When you will reach those glory heights,
And find your promised home.
We gather here to honor well,
Our mother lingering long;
We join with her in singing sweet—
Her happy birthday song.
The sun goes down, its parting light
Flings glory all around;
So may the sunset of thy life,
Be full of beauty found.

For Sale.

Sealed proposals will be received until Dec 15 1898, for about 200 acres having thereon part of the original timber of oak, ash, hemlock, beech, maple, etc., being part of the old Turtle Point mill property, warrants 115 and 381, Kidred, Pa. Will sell timber without land or minerals. Right to receive or reject all bids. Address W. S. BROWNELL,
43-tf Smethport, Pa.

Notice.

For some time past there has been an impression in the minds of some of my friends and patrons that I did not care to attend night calls. I wish to say that this is a mistake. I am as ready to wait on the sick at night as in the day, and hope to do so as long as I continue to practice medicine. Very Respectfully,
H. L. McCOY, M. D.

For Rent.

Two good frame houses, lathed and plastered, in good condition, good garden spots, each with gas and well of water. For terms and conditions inquire of
H. L. McCOY.

When you want a robe or blanket go where the largest assortment is kept. Lemmler's is the place, and prices are right.

M. Seger & Son wish to call particular attention to their line of ladies' collars and cuffs.

A. E. Armstrong & Co. guarantee the American Silver Team to give entire satisfaction or refund money.

Small children's suits in pretty patterns, with waist coats, at M. Seger & Son's.

Examine well those silk-lined box coats at M. Seger & Son's.

Hosiery in all colors and shapes at M. Seger & Son's.

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—Judson Skeiver and Hobart Brazee of State Line Mills were most agreeable callers at the MINER office Saturday.

—John L. Cunningham of Elmira was in town Friday and Saturday, the guest of J. C. Cunningham of East Smethport.

—Hugh Boyd of Olean was in town Tuesday as happy as ever. Fortune seems to be shedding her sweetest smiles on Hugh.

—Frank Bloomster of Kasson, Nels Johnson and Oscar Lundquist of Robbins brook were pleasant callers at this office Tuesday.

—Mrs. I. T. Walker returned Tuesday from Buffalo, where she has been for a number of weeks visiting her daughter, Mrs. Flagg.

—Albert Peterson, Miss Hattie Swanson and Albert Swanson of Kane were most agreeable callers at the MINER office Tuesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Gillette returned home from their wedding tour last Tuesday morning. They had a most enjoyable trip.

—Doctors H. L. McCoy John Clark and J. C. Brown attended a meeting of the McKean County Medical Society at Bradford Wednesday night.

—Mrs. J. C. Cunningham of East Smethport went to Tioga county last week to attend the funeral of her grandson, Elmer Mitchell, who was scalded to death.

—Mrs. W. J. Lewis of Coudersport arrived in town Monday and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. H. Colegrove. Mr. Lewis is expected to-morrow.

—Hon. R. A. Dempsey of Bradford was a guest at the Wright House Monday night. Dick says when the final round up comes on the 8th "he'll be dar."

—Last Friday night Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Keefer arrived home from Carthage, N. Y., and will make their home here for the future. The MINER welcomes them home.

—R. N. Sandberg of Bradford, a member of Company C, is visiting in town the guest of F. G. Lindholm. Mr. Sandberg was a welcome caller at this office on Wednesday.

—Col. R. R. Morrison of Mineral Point, Ohio, arrived in town last Tuesday. The Colonel is just as genial as ever and seems ready to meet every emergency that may arise.

—R. C. Sasse and C. E. LeFevre returned from Philadelphia last Saturday night, where they had been to attend the peace jubilee. They report a most enjoyable time, but the 30 mile march was rather tedious.

—Claus Nelson of Bradford, correspondent of the Svenska Veckobladet, was in town Wednesday. Mr. Nelson is an able writer and a most pleasant gentleman. While in town he favored the MINER with a call.

—Great Record Keeper W. E. Blaney of Oil City was in town Tuesday and was a most agreeable caller at the MINER office. As a Maccabee there is no more enthusiastic worker than Mr. Blaney, and it is always a great pleasure to meet him.

—Rudolph Sasse, a member of Company C, of Smethport, stopped here Saturday returning from Philadelphia, where with his regiment he took part at the Peace Jubilee, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Colegrove until Monday.—Port Allegany Reporter.

Pleasant Memories.

On Tuesday, Nov. 1, there was a pleasant family gathering to celebrate the seventy-seventh birthday anniversary of Mrs. Eunice H. Colegrove, the widow of the late W. J. Colegrove. The children were all present except one daughter in Boston. Rev. and Mrs. Walker were also present. The following poem was read by the pastor, which the friends requested for publication:

These altitudes when you were young,
Looked frowning, dark and bold;
They seemed to thy child vision then—
Like Klondike's fields of gold.
Like eagle's high and rocky nest,
Forbidden to thy gaze;
How old to you the aged, when
You thought in youthful days.
But time's swift flight has brought you where
The silver locks will grow,
From mountain heights far near the sky—
Where lies the winter's snow.
Sometime the crash of thunder storm
Has broke upon thy feet,
The lightning's lurid fires compelled
Thee almost to retreat.
Yet, in the face of storm and fire,
You've kept your onward way;
Until from high and lofty peak—
You reach this bright birthday.
A loving hand hath guided you,
From youth to elder years;
Dark valleys passed, rich summits gained,
Sweet joys, as well as tears.
Dear friends of children gone before,
Who wait on distant shore;
Loved husband, child, you there will meet—
When time shall be no more.
Look up, the hills of glory shine.
The end will early come
When you will reach those glory heights,
And find your promised home.
We gather here to honor well,
Our mother lingering long;
We join with her in singing sweet—
Her happy birthday song.
The sun goes down, its parting light
Flings glory all around;
So may the sunset of thy life,
Be full of beauty found.

For Sale.

Sealed proposals will be received until Dec 15 1898, for about 200 acres having thereon part of the original timber of oak, ash, hemlock, beech, maple, etc., being part of the old Turtle Point mill property, warrants 115 and 381, Kidred, Pa. Will sell timber without land or minerals. Right to receive or reject all bids. Address W. S. BROWNELL,
43-tf Smethport, Pa.

Notice.

For some time past there has been an impression in the minds of some of my friends and patrons that I did not care to attend night calls. I wish to say that this is a mistake. I am as ready to wait on the sick at night as in the day, and hope to do so as long as I continue to practice medicine. Very Respectfully,
H. L. McCOY, M. D.

For Rent.

Two good frame houses, lathed and plastered, in good condition, good garden spots, each with gas and well of water. For terms and conditions inquire of
H. L. McCOY.

When you want a robe or blanket go where the largest assortment is kept. Lemmler's is the place, and prices are right.

M. Seger & Son wish to call particular attention to their line of ladies' collars and cuffs.

A. E. Armstrong & Co. guarantee the American Silver Team to give entire satisfaction or refund money.

Small children's suits in pretty patterns, with waist coats, at M. Seger & Son's.

Examine well those silk-lined box coats at M. Seger & Son's.

Hosiery in all colors and shapes at M. Seger & Son's.

Fred. Coles' Revelations.

The breath in the great sun of gaseous matter pouring over the sun scientists have recently noted that very often there are found enormous sun spots. Storms and Signs Calculator—"Danger coming, watch out on land and sea"—and caused unprecedented hurricanes, tornadoes, tidal waves, etc., in both hemispheres. Another peculiarity that I have noticed is the strikingly strange condition of planetary affairs. The morning star, Venus, Mercury, Neptune are all in one line and for evening stars, Uranus, Saturn, Mercury, Venus and Earth, and the Sun in the centre—and these lines run parallel to each other. Several of the morning stars will unite in the evening star and perhaps set the world in commotion in a great way, financially, religiously and politically; causing wars, strikes, panics, assassination and death of rulers, and changes.

A GREAT THANKSGIVING.

Our Storm and Sign Calendar shows 21 High Flood days for the month of November, and only 9 Low Ebb days; this gives the High Flood vital forces the ruling power, and the Thanksgiving Day of 1898 will be the greatest day of thanksgiving that this country has ever witnessed. The continuous run of High Flood days, from the 19th to the 30th inst., will have a tendency to strengthen the month of December and bring about an unprecedented Christmas trade. We want to say right here that every man of business should have our calendar so as to steer clear of the storms; and we think every editor who prints our forecasts will agree with us in the saying. We will send one free, this month only, to any address for postage in stamps; also our Planetary Chart showing the planets in their strange parallel position. The bright star in the Southwest will be brightest from the 5th until the 12th inst., and will disappear entirely on or about Thanksgiving Day.

IN THE MICROSCOPIC WORLD.

The yellow fever microbes kept up their record last month, as we said they would; and the war closed of human microbes (the Indians) broke out just as we predicted. This month much out for some awful epidemics to sweep over the country, as there are a strange and hideous looking lot of microbes now flying through the air. For the past ten days we have been studying their movements. They seem to be sort of a cross between the small pox microbe and the yellow fever microbe; and, suffice it to say that out of 593 experiments only one compound took any effect. That was equal parts of saleratus and sulphur, and camphor gum, in the following proportions: One-half teaspoonful saleratus and one-half of sulphur and a piece of camphor gum no larger than a pea; mix all together and sprinkle slowly upon a hot stove, at least once a week, keeping the doors and windows closed so that the fumes will enter all parts of the house. This will also have a tendency to drive away the diphtheria and scarlet fever microbes that are now out foraging.

A NEW REVELATION.

The world is not coming to an end in 1900 as some scientists would have you to believe; but many nations will exchange places. China will be completely wiped and millions of her countrymen will land into America, while intelligent Americans will make a garden of Eden out of China. The Bubonic plague will soon begin its awful work of destruction in the Old Country and cause thousands of her people to fly to America for their lives. A change of government will be inaugurated in England, Germany and France. Queen Victoria, Emperor William, Pope Leo and several other rulers will be called away. The present forms of government in America will be changed. There will be wars all along the color-line. Prof. Andree will be found; and the North Pole discovered. The Eastern States may be flooded this month, as well as the Southern and Western. Watch out for strange appearing phenomenons in the Heavens.

FRED. C. COLES,
Editor Storms and Signs.
Kingston, Pa., Oct. 24, 1898.

LABABEE.

On Wednesday last a sad consumers of friends and neighbors gathered to witness the last sad rites in lovingly and tenderly laying away at rest in the Lafayette cemetery, all that was mortal of the late Mrs. Adolph Rahniter. The deceased was the wife of Rev. E. W. Zahniser of Butler, Pa., and the only daughter of S. A. Rice of Eldred.

Benj. W. Scott, accompanied by his son, George, of Davis, W. Va., called on his brother-in-law, Mrs. E. S. Carpenter, the first of the week, leaving here for home Wednesday afternoon. His granddaughter, Mrs. W. Milchard, Jr., returned with them for a visit of several weeks.

M. A. Littlebrandt of Port Allegany is doing a land office business in the application among the farmers in this vicinity.

Mrs. Silas Rickard and son Norman, were married Monday last by Rev. Cassidy, and left with her sister, Mrs. Rice, of Ceres, N. Y.

Mrs. C. W. Taylor and son, Edward, of Turtle Point visited friends and relatives in town the first of the week.

Mrs. Ken Farr of Hermitsville, N. Y., and Mrs. W. D. Howard of Friendship, N. Y., are visiting Mrs. Farr's sister, Mrs. Alonzo Carpenter.

Mrs. A. D. Cooper and daughter, Stella, of Buffalo returned home Monday after spending several weeks visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

E. S. Carpenter was away in the far wilds of McKean county Monday and Tuesday helping to survey a public road.

F. C. Crandell is on the sick list. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Miss Esther Berg has accepted a position in Smethport.

Miss Grace Carpenter has returned from Hazelhurst.

Dangerous Classes.

Rev. Dr. Walker will deliver a course of Sunday evening lecture sermons under the general head of "The Dangerous Classes," as follows:

Nov. 6—"The Pharisaical and Fanatical."
" 13—"The Unscrupulous Politician."
" 20—"The Idle and Ignorant."
" 27—"Communism and Socialism."
Dec. 4—"The Drinking Classes and Venders of Intoxicants."

The claim will be made that practical Christianity will solve all the disturbing problems of the present day and that its rich and laborers are the true friends of the laboring classes. The young men of the town are specially invited to hear the course.

From New Zealand.

Reefton, New Zealand, Nov. 21, '96.

I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicines the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of that particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children. E. J. Scanlebury.

For sale by A. B. Armstrong & Co.

A Sure Sign of Croup.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by A. B. Armstrong & Co.

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by A. B. Armstrong & Co.

Soothing, healing, cleansing. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the implacable enemy of sores, burns and wounds. It never fails to cure piles. You may rely upon that. A. B. Armstrong & Co.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. A. B. Armstrong & Co.

Many a household is saddened by death because of the failure to keep on hand a safe and absolutely certain cure for croup such as One Minute Cough Cure. See that your little ones are protected against emergency. A. B. Armstrong & Co.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. A. B. Armstrong & Co.

When you ask for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of piles being cured by this than all others combined. A. B. Armstrong & Co.

Publishers' Report.

The following is the report of the Smethport circulation for the month ending Oct. 15, 1898:

PAPER.

Total edition printed, 1,
Total number of unused copies on hand,
Total number of copies sold,

Frank Hughes, Sarah Hall,
Ethel Hughes, Ollie Hall,
Jessie Hughes, Edith Hughes,
Paul Hughes, Ida Hall,
Fred Hughes, Willie Hughes,
Ethel Hughes, Harry Hughes,
Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Hall,
Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Hall,
Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Hall

[illegible] to Visit.

[illegible] and Mr. Hayes Start on a Week for the Whole Ticket.

NOTHING IN A COAT MAN.

[illegible] Republicans have been lost to the Republican party in any election [illegible] with the announcement [illegible] Republicans were cheered [illegible] to their support of the ex- [illegible] candidates. Evi- [illegible] spoke in every quarter that [illegible] was there [illegible] with [illegible] the Republican party in [illegible] and who [illegible] are showing earnestly [illegible] for every candidate on [illegible] ticket. The cause is [illegible] of [illegible] Republicans ar- [illegible] in the smaller counties and [illegible] Democratic party workers who [illegible] in politics and the Republican [illegible] by their aggressive election [illegible]

[illegible] her duty in the state of [illegible] but that duty more [illegible] than [illegible] Democrats [illegible] disappointed no- [illegible] The fact [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]